The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893. NO. 11.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Determination of Mr. Cleveland Not to Appoint Former Officeholders. The Financial Outlook Better.

WASHINGTON, MAR. 13.—President Cleveland has not committed himself on the Hawaiian question. This statement is made upon high and unquestionable authority. The Harrison annexation treaty was withdrawn from the senate because it was objectionable for several reasons. It was carelessly drawn, and some of its most important features were entirely too indefinite to be satisfactory, even if Mr. Cleveland had fully made up his mind, which he hasn't in favor of annexation. What Mr. Cleveland desires is information, and that he is now diligently seeking, through Secretary Gresham, and General Schofield and Admiral Brown, both of whom are familiar from personal observation with Hawaii and its population. It is probable that a Presidential message on this subject will be sent to the senate before that body adjourns, and it is also probable that it will be accompanied by a new treaty, may be of annexation and maybe for the establishment of a protectorate. But whatever is done the sugar planters of Hawaii will not be allowed to cash in their expectations.

While the determination of President Cleveland not to re-appoint those who held office under his first administration has been disapointing to individuals, some of whom had by hard work in the campaign earned the right to expect office, there is no doubt about the popularity of the move with the rank and file of the party, the men who have campaign after campaign fought for a losing cause, many of whom are now for the first time applicants for office. They feel that it gives them a better chance at the loaves and fishes, and that it is but carrying out the old democratic idea of opposition to the establishment of a permanent officeholding class. It shows too, that the lesson of the decay of the once powerful republican party has not been lost upon Mr. Cleveland.

Secretary Carlisle finds the financial outlook much more cheerful and encouraging, although not yet satisfactory, than when he first took charge of the national finances. There has been a let up in the demand for gold, and he hopes to escape having to choose between using a part of the $100,000,000 gold reserve fund or an issue of bonds. At present the free gold is accumulating quite rapidly in the Treasury.

Representative Richardson, of Tennesee, enjoys the distinction of having secured the appointment of the first postmaster under this administration, a distinction which he also captured under President Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Richardson also has the honor of being one of the few congressmen who has been sent for by the President to consult with him about the appointment of a new government printer, one of the most important positions, from a political point of view, under the administration. Mr. Richardson has been a member of, and chairman, of the house committee on printing for a number of years; hence the value of his advice in selecting a man to boss the government printing.

The caucus committee charged with the duty of reporting to the democratic caucus the membership of the re-organized senate committees has about concluded its work although its report will not be made for a day or two, and it is thought that the following list of chairmen of the most important committees is correct: Appropriations—Cockrell; Commerce—Ransom; Finance—Voorhees; Foreign Relations—Morgan; Inter-state Commerce—Butler; Judiciary—Pugh; Library—Mills; Military Affairs—Walthall; Naval Affairs—McPherson; Patents—Gray; Pensions—Palmer; Post Office and Post-Roads—Colquit; Printing—Gorman; Privileges and Elections—Vance; Public Buildings and Grounds—Vest; Rules—Blackburn; Territories—Faulkner, and Indian Depredations—Vilas. It is expected that the re-organization will be perfected this week.

Secretary Smith has already earned the reputation of being one of the hardest workers who ever presided over the Interior Department, and he is at all times accessible to callers. He listens patiently to all they have to say, but as yet he does very little of the talking himself.

A rumor, of the important if true variety, is floating around to the effect that President Cleveland had announced his intention to appoint no newspaper men to office, except in exceptional cases, and that he is particularly opposed to making editors postmasters of small towns.

The last member of the Harrison cabinet bids farewell to Washington this week, in the person of ex-Attorney General Miller, the one who expected to have remained here as a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Just how long the extra session of the Senate will continue is uncertain, but it is the expectation of the Senators with whom I have talked that it will remain in session until about the first of May.

COBURN.

The Finances of the Township in Good Condition.

Luther Guisewite made a business trip to Bellefonte on last Wednesday.

W. W. Rishell our popular hotelist was again granted license last week.

R. J. Snavely wears a broad smile on his face and says a little stranger came to their house one day last week. It's a boy.

It is reported that Dr. W. P. Ard, of Woodward, intends moving to this place in the spring. Hope the report is true, as we are in need of such men. What will be Woodward's loss will be our gain.

A quartet of ladies composed of Mrs. Dr. Frank, of Millheim, and Mrs. G. R. Stover, Mrs. John Hoffa and Mrs. W. W. Rishel went to Bellefonte last Wednesday evening and attended the performance given by Kitty Rhoads and her troup.

The auditors of Penn township met on Monday to examine the accounts of the supervisors and overseers of the Poor, and found the finances of the township in good condition, over three hundred dollars being on hand, in favor of the township, a good showing considering the low millage.

Mrs. James E. Harter, while visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Andrew Harter, one day last week, was taken suddenly sick and could not be removed to her home. She is still confined to her bed at the above named place, but is convalescing.

AARONSBURG.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

George W. Winklebleck, who has occupied the poor house since last spring will move to his father, who is sick in bed.

Two more boys have turned their faces westward and will make their homes in Illinois, Howard Weaver and Herbert Smull.

Willmer Stover has changed his mind and will not move to Bellefonte for the present, but his wife will again go back into their own house and resume house-keeping.

John W. Forster bought himself a nice little horse at Mifflinburg, and now it will not be at all strange to see his sister Mazie out driving occasionally with the little sorrel, as it is said to be very gentle.

Billy Stevens has again returned to the old town of Aaronsburg to spend a short vacation. Billy finds each year as he returns, fewer of the old boys who used to attend with him the "snitzens" and quiltings in the country. Billy says the proper thing to set before the boys at that time when out sparking was fat-cakes and hard cider, and some of the boys got away with a goodly portion of it. Bundling was very common then.

Will Change the Date.

Senator Sherman's joint resolution, introduced Saturday in the United States senate, to celebrate future presidential inaugurations on April 30 instead of March 4, will commend itself to everyone who stood in the cold at Washington. The first week of March is a most unfortunate date for such a great outdoor ceremonial. At the end of April Washington is usually enjoying beautiful spring weather, and a president-elect could, on that day, stand bareheaded before his cheering countrymen without endangering his life, so valuable to the nation. April 30 was the day on which Washington was inaugurated first president of the United States, and this historical precedent, worthy of commemoration, is probably the basis of Senator Sherman's resolution.

Will Make a Change.

A bill that will make a radical change in the practice of law before those great dignitaries, the justices of the peace, is the bill that gives the right of appeal on sums which are less than that old fashioned figure of $5.33. This will avoid a great deal of prosecution caused by hungry litigants who sue their friends for fifty cents and one dollar.

——This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

ST. PATRICK.

A Faithful Account of His Life and How He Became Famous.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of St. Patrick—the patron saint of Ireland.

It is in every way a festival of snakes—whether considered from the ancient fact of St Patrick's star performance in exterminating them from the green sward of Erin or from the more modern and less deniable circumstances which a faithful and persistent adherence to his dying injunction: "Take a drop o' something, boys, for my sake," naturally induces. Some of the facts about the Great Patrick are that he was a Scotchman; that he never would have gone to the Emerald Isle at all if the persuasive arguments of kidnappers, in the role of pirates, hadn't insisted so strenuously; that he discovered the art of distilling liquor, drank whiskey whenever he could get it and lived to the ripe and remarkable age of one hundred and twenty-five years. There are a few self-styled authorities on the subject who recklessly deny that such a personage as St. Patrick ever existed at all—but these offenders of Folk-lore and enemies to fanciful imagination are for the most part men who either had their licenses revoked, were defeated in their ambitions for the constabulary or were expelled from Tammany for drinking lemonade.

Now as to the snakes. Every one knows something about snakes, some more than they want to know. But about the snakish miracle of St. Patrick many are in the dark. The facts are these: St. Patrick procured a big bass drum which bore the then unintelligible inscription, "Long live the Tammany Braves!" and proceeded through the thickly-infested districts beating a tremendously loud tatoo. All the snakes came out of their holes and followed him. St. Patrick started for the seashore intending to drown the whole lot, but suddenly in the midst of the operation the head of the drum burst, the snakes in consequence were freed from the charm. Everything would have gone all right for the snakes then, they would have had a fighting show, but an angel with more love for the lasting fame of St. Patrick and the welfare of Ireland than for the snakes interposed, supplied either an entirely new bass drum or a new head for the broken one (antiquarians disagree here) and the serpentine dance went on triumphantly to the sea, where all the snakes were drowned.

As to the story of the one snake which evinced in the eyes of St. Patrick a more than ordinary stock of venomousness and disobedience which he took back with him for worse treatment than the rest, and the exploits of his world-famed billy goat "Puck" are facts of history less momentous, but scrupulously authentic.

Taken all in all there are few, in fact there are none outside the ranks of Tammany aldermen who have ever had so many strong trump cards in their hands as our friend Patrick.

The miracle of turning snow balls into fuel for a blazing bonfire and the consequent salvation from freezing to death of a baker's dozen of good Irishmen who were with him, his turning the insipid fruits and products of the soil into good whiskey, how he fasted for forty days on Mt. Conachaugeli, his clean knock-out of the devil there, must ever form a record of conquests and achievements such as only a modern spiritual medium, a weather prophet or a hotel clerk could hazard to emulate, or a Tammany brave fully appreciate.

As to his birth there is one fact upon which all Irishmen agree—that he was born. This memorable event occurred according to some March 8th, according to others March 9th—but all dispute was silenced by adding the two dates together, fixing his birthday beyond peradventure on the 17th—fully prepared for his illustrious career forty years afterward.

BIRTH OF ST. PATRICK.

On the eighth day of March it was, some people say,
That Saint Pathrick at midnight he first saw the day;
While others declare 'twas the ninth he was born,
And 'twas all a mistake between midnight and morn;
For mistakes will occur in a hurry and shock
And some blam'd the babby—and some blam'd the clock—
'Til with all their cross-questions sure no one could know
If the child was too fast—or the clock was too slow.
Now the first faction fight in owld Ireland, they say
Was all on account of St Pathrick's birthday;
Some fought for the eighth—for the ninth more would die,
And who wouldn't see right, sure they blacken'd his eye!
At last both the factions so positive grew,
That each kept a birthday, so Pat then had two,
Till Father Malcahy, who showed them their sins,
Said, "No one could have two birthdays, but a twins."
Says he, "Boys, don't be fightin' for eight or for nine,
Don't be always dividin—but sometimes combine;
Combine eight with nine, and seventeen is the mark,
So let that be his birthday." "Amen" says the clerk.
"If it wasn't a twins, sure our hist'ry will show
That, at least, he's worth any two saints that we know"
Then they all got blind dhrunk—which completed their bliss,
And we keep up the practice from that day to this.

—ANONYMOUS.

Nothing remains of our beloved ancestor save the benefits and the memory of his cherished needs—and his jaw bone containing a few teeth which are not false.

The jaw bone is carefully preserved in the family of a peasant living near Belfast to whom it was given with injunctions never to part with it. The poor man has often had his conscience severely strained by dime museum proprietors and curiosity shops but he has held out faithfully—preferring poverty and the jawbone to affluence without it. The jawbone is credited with marvellous powers for healing the sick, determining the guilt or innocence of suspected criminals. At the lowest estimate this bone must be considerably over a thousand years old, but still doing good service—for other people.

SIGMA.

A GREAT ECCLESIASTICAL BODY.

Central Pennsylvania Conference Meeting at Bellefonte.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in Bellefonte. This conference was struck off the Baltimore conference in 1868, and takes in the territory from Potter and Tioga counties on the north to the state line on the south, and from St. Mary's, Elk county, on the west to Harrisburg on the east. In this territory there are 211 appointments, divided into five divisions, as follows: Williamsport district, with forty-eight appointments; Danville district, with forty-five appointments; Harrisburg district, with forty appointments; Juniata district, with thirty-three appointments, and Altoona district, with forty-five appointments.

MEMBERSHIP.

According to the reports as presented a year ago the Altoona district took the lead in point of membership, it having 11,041 full members. Harrisburg came next, with 10,204 members; Danville stood third, with 10,007 members; Williamsport district occupied fourth place, with 9,344 members, and Juniata, the smallest district, had 8,376 members.

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The church property of the various districts are thus quoted: Altoona district has 121 churches valued at $438,500 and thirty-one parsonages worth $78,400. Harrisburg district, eighty-eight churches valued at $614,500 and twenty-five parsonages worth $68,600. Juniata district, 120 churches valued at $254,150 and twenty-eight parsonages worth $40,000. Williamsport district, ninety-nine churches valued at $570,255 and thirty-eight parsonages worth $89,150. These figures foot up totals of 541 churches valued at $2,307,905 and 152 parsonages worth $362,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday schools according to the last report were as follows: Altoona district, 138 schools, 1,902 officers and teachers and 14,826 scholars. Danville district, 115 schools, 1,740 officers and teachers and 14,347 scholars. Harrisburg district, eighty schools, 1,734 officers and teachers and 13,043 scholars, Juniata district, 125 schools, 1,531 officers and teachers and 10,907 scholars. Williamsport district, 117 schools, 1,729 officers and teachers and 12,656 scholars. Making a total of 574 schools 8,636 officers and teachers and 65,779 scholars.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are at present 191 ministers in active service. Besides these are forty-four who are on the supernumerary and superannuated list.

The Reading In Bad Shape.

The *Ledger* says: "It is undeniable that the judgment of the financial community upon the disclosures of the Reading receivers' report is unfavorable. The finances are shown to be in a deplorable condition and it is evident that the Reading stoppage came from its own insolvency. That the receivers must resort to an issue of certificates is inevitable. They are now paying little more than the current wages, but their obligations will before long exceed the current income, especially as the Lehigh Valley lease is to be maintained with modifications."

NOW THAT the state needs very little money why not exempt the farmer's horses and cattle from taxation? What legislator will make himself a reputation by championing such a move? Give the agriculturist relief, the state treasury is now in such a shape to permit a cutting down of taxes.

"Papa, I could hardly get John home with the whip." "My son tell the groom to give the horse some Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder in his feed. He is suffering from loss of vital energy. Here is 25 cents for a package."

WHERE THEY GO

APPOINTMENTS MADE AT CONFERENCE.

The Following Appointments Were Made at the Session of Evangelical Conference Held at Milton.

At the closing session of the Evangelical conference in session at Milton last week, Wrightsville and York circuits were taken from York district and added to Carlisle district. Buffalo circuit was taken from Lewisburg district and added to Centre district. Hughesville was taken from Lewisburg district and added to Williamsport district. Appointments were made as follows:

YORK DISTRICT.

H. W. Buck, P. E.
Baltimore Memorial, S. P. Remer.
Baltimore Grace, I. C. Yeakel.
Baltimore Branch, L. S. Reichard.
Hebbville, W. W. Rhoads.
Alberton, H. H. Douty.
Jarrettsville, E. Fulkomer.
Shrewsbury, J. P. Buchner.
Glen Rock, G. W. Currin.
Logansville, E. D. Keen.
York, Queen, J. Shambach.
York, King, U. F. Swengel.
York, cir., A. S. Baumgardner.
East Prospect, George Josephs.
Bryansville, I. M. Bear.
Red Lion, J. M. Price.
Millersville, N. Young.
Wrightsville, D. M. Metzger.
Graylerville, F. F. Mayer.
Dorsey, M. F. Crouch.
Sparrow's Point.

H. B. Hartzler, Bible Teacher and Chaplain of Northfield, Mass., and J. M. Ettinger, editor of the Evangelical members of York Trinity Quarterly Conference.

H. S. Greninger, member of Hebbville Quarterly Conference.

CARLISLE DISTRICT.

W. E. Detwiler, P. E.
Carlisle, J. C. Reeser.
Cumberland, J. L. Sechrist and J. H. Furner.
Dillsburg, L. E. Crumbling.
Bendersville, P. W. Group.
Lewisberry, D. P. Shaeffer.
Big Spring, L. K. Harris.
Leesburg, S. L. Kessler.
Hagerstown Circuit, C. F. Garret.
Perry, H. T. Searle.
Newport and Marysville, B. Hengst.
Liverpool, J. H. Welch.
Fishing Creek Valley, W. C. Bierly.
Juniata, G. L. Maice.
Hanover, J. D. Stover.

S. W. Seibert, member of Newport and Marysville quarterly conference.

B. F. Hall, member of the Fishing Creek Valley Quarterly conference.

H. W. Bender, member of Cumberland Quarterly Conference.

CENTRE DISTRICT.

J. Hartzler, P. E.
Lewistown, W. B. Cox.
Patterson, W. N. Wallis.
McClure, P. C. Weidenmyer.
Middleburg, S. Smith and M. A. Kennelley.
Port Treverton, S. E. Davis.
New Berlin, J. G. M. Swengel.
Millmont, E. W. Koontz.
Centre, C. F. Finkbinder.
Spring Mills, J. H. Hertz.
Brush Valley, D. K. Kepner.
Sugar Valley, P. F. Gerrett.
Nittany Valley, J. L. Lohr, and J. L. Gardner.
Centre Hall, C. H. Goodling.
Bellefonte, G. F. Zehner.
Milesburg, S. Aurand.

Professor A. E. Gobble, D. D., member of New Berlin Quarterly conference. H. B. Barshinger, member of Nittany Valley Quarterly conference. N. Doebler, memper of Middle Creek Quarterly conference.

LEWISBURG DISTRICT.

A. H. Irvine, P. E.
Lewisburg, E. Grumbling.
Buffalo, J. D. Shortess.
Milton, M. F. Fosselman.
Washingtonville, I. M. Pines.
Hughesville. H. A. Stoke.
Muncy Valley, W. J. Campbell.
Dushore, H. T. Minsker.
Danville, S. S. Mumey.
Bloomsburg, J. Womeldorf.
Light Street, D. A. Artman.
Waller, W. Minsker.
Columbia, C. D. Moor.
Berwick, A. Stapleton.
Nescopeck, J. A. Dunlap.
Nanticoke, C. L. Sones.
Ransome, E. E. Shaffer.
Tunkhannock cir. } B. F. Keller.
Tunkhannock, } W. H. Hoch.
Scranton, Zion, J. W. Messinger.
Scranton, Trinity, J. G. Whitmire.
West Clifford, to be supplied.
Zion's Grove, L. Dill.
Luzerne, to be supplied.

L. E. Spangler, secretary of Y. M. C. A., of Milton, Pa., and member of Milton quarterly conference. A. L. Reeser, G. Hunter and E. Swengle, Hembers of Lewisburg quarterly conference.

WILLIAMSPORT DISDRICT.

M. J. Carothers P. E.
Lock Haven Mission, H. A. Benfer.
Lock Haven Circuit, H. A. Basom.
Jersey Shore, J. M. King.
Lycoming, W. H. Stover.
Williamsport Circuit, J. F. Shultz.
Williamsport—Newberry Mission, W. H. Lilly.
Williamsport—St. Paul, M. I. Jamison.
Williamsport—Bennett Street, H. A. Hollenbach.
South Williamsport Mission—G. L. Burson.
Liberty, W. E. Brillhart.
East Point, J. B. Fox.
Grover, J. W. Thompson.
Wayland, S. E. Koontz.
White Deer, H. W. Gross.
Seneca, to be supplied.

E. Kohr, member of Newberry quarterly conference; A. Krause, D. W. Miller, members of Bennett street quarterly conference; Reuben Young, member of Jersey Shore quarterly conference.

Chief Burgesses Cannot Preside.

Judge Paxson, of the Supreme court, of Pennsylvania, recently filed a decision relative of the right of the Chief Burgesses of boroughs to preside over the borough councils. As it affects the business of borough councils all over the state it is a decision of much importance.

It is a question decided for the first time by the Supreme court, and the decision is that the chief burgess of all boroughs incorporated under the general borough law have no right to preside at any meeting of borough councils, unless they are members of such bodies. The question has frequently been decided by the lower courts, and while one or two have been made in accordance with this decision of the Supreme Court, there are a great number of decisions conflicting with it, and Judge Clayton, of Delaware county as late as December 3, 1892, decided that Chief Burgesses had power to preside over the councils. Of course, this decision of the Supreme court settles the question.

A Monument To Senator Maclay.

A bill was introduced yesterday by Repersentative Focht, of Union, making an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of William Maclay, the first United States senator from Pennsylvania. Senator Maclay was one of the most distinguished of the early public men and his remains now lie in a neglected plot on a farm that formerly belonged to him in Buffalo valley, six miles west of Lewisburg.

In the latter part of the last century Senator Maclay, with an Indian as his guide, explored the upper waters of the Susquehanna river, the expedition being a most perilous one as the Indians were very hostile on account of depredation committed by the French, who the year previous had traversed the country from Canada when they came down the river to take Fort Augusta at Sunbury.

The Women in Control.

A special from Washington says there is considerable excitement among World's Fair people in Washington over a development. By a remarkable and unexplainable mistake in writing the official draft of the World's Fair appropriation the women's board is given absolute control of the $570,000 for the World's Fair premiums and rewards, and also it would seem the entire power to appoint all the Jurors, male and female, and the power to grant all rewards and premiums at the World's Fair is by this draft given to women. The error came by the clerk inserting the words, lady managers, in the wrong space.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say is our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

A Road for Millheim.

Why don't the Millheim business men make a move for an electric road to Coburn if the steam road does not materialize? With a water power such as Penns creek offers, just below Coburn, to furnish the power to generate electricity cheaply, we think the project is entirely feasible. Herein lie the seeds of a fine boom for Millheim.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE NEWS.

Rev. Dr. Andrew D. Peabody, for fifty years connected with the faculty of Harvard University, died.——The famous race horse Monitor died in his paddock at the farm of his owner, George Lorillard.——The British bark Alice M. Craig was wrecked at Rosario on the coast of Parana, and went down with the captain, his wife and eight of the crew.——The schooner Kate V. Alden was stranded near the north jetty, Charleston harbor, and abandoned.——Henry Crouse, a wealthy farmer living near Fort Plain, N. Y., was murdered by a burglar.——Sherman Asp, convicted of the murder of Wm. Pogue near Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Alabama, was executed at sunrise. On the scaffold he reiterated his confession that Burkhalter and Leath, notorious moonshiners, forced him to kill Pogue, because the latter secured indictments against them for the illicit sale of whiskey.——Mrs. J. D. Kisler started the kitchen fire at her home in Omaha by the aid of kerosene, which exploded, severely, perhaps fatally, burning herself, her husband and three children, besides destroying the house and all its contents.——The Illinois and Fox rivers are on a rampage on account of the moving ice, and the people in the towns all along their shores are moving.——There was a collision on the Panhandle at Union City between a fast freight and a west-bound passenger train. Locomotives and cars were demolished, and several passengers injured.

John Lovell, an aged hermit and miser, living three miles south of Lebanon, Oregon, who was known to have considerable money secreted in the house, was found murdered in bed. Everything in the house was torn to pieces, the walls being broken and the floor torn up in search for money.——Ann May Leston, a fifteen-year-old girl, living in Chardon, Ohio, committed suicide by taking arsenic because of a quarrel with her lover, a lad of seventeen.——A succession of severe earthquake shocks were felt in Umatilla, Oregon, spreading fear and consternation among the citizens. Buildings were violently rocked.——Gambling has been made a felony in Oklahoma Territory.——President Harry Temple, of the First National Bank of Lexington, Neb., and wife are fatally ill the result of eating poison, which their child playfully placed on meat afterward eaten by its parents.——Over three hundred families have been rendered homeless and destitute in Mississippi by the destructive cyclone.——The bark Carrier Dave arrived from Honolulu with advices. Admiral Skerritt reached the islands with explicit instructions. The Queen is not permitted to enter the palace. The barracks are said to be prepared to check any uprising. So far none has occurred.——An explosion occurred in an oil well, at Marthaville, Ont. James Duncan and his engineer were killed, and another man, named Mackenzie, fatally injured.——Lee Multer, teller of the Farmers' Bank, of Springfield, N. Y., has absconded and is three thousand dollars short in his accounts. Multer was an exceedingly popular young man, and, apparently, attended strictly to his bank duties, and was implicitly trusted. It now appears, however, that he was an inveterate card player, and a patron of the Louisiana lottery, and lived high.

Henry A. White, the Kansas Populist leader, is missing, and his wife has asked the police to assist her in searching for him.——The certificate holders of the defunct Iron Hall are clamoring for a division of the large fund in the hands of the receivers.——The schooner Ella M. Watts, for Philadelphia, for Cardenas, struck on Cape Henlopen in a snow storm.——A cyclone struck the town of Marion, Miss., and did great damage in other neighboring towns. Many people were killed and injured.——Several unfinished buildings of the New York State Insane Asylum, at Point Airy, near Ogdensburg was burned. Loss $150,000.——Lee Mantle, Republican Mayor of Butte, was appointed by Governor Richard, United States Senator from Montana.——Mrs. Bertha Hall was drugged in her room at a Chicago Hotel and robbed of $6,000 worth of diamonds.——Hugh F. Dempsey and Robert J. Beatty were each sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for poisoning non-union workmen at Homestead. Gallager and Davidson received five and three year's sentences. The Marine Engineer Association sent a petition to President Cleveland to prevent the licensing of British subjects as engineers on the new Americanized steamers New York and Paris.——In a duel between George Adkins and John Gilkinson, in Wayne county, W. Va., the former was killed.——Policemen Frank McGrail, of Elizabeth, N. J., was shot and seriously wounded by a burglar whom he found robbing the house of Jacob J. Coyne.

Samuel Smith, assistant postmaster of Brooklyn, died at his home from pneumonia. He was sixty-five years of age, and a prominent Mason. He was formerly a printer, and was the organizer of the Typographical Union N. 6 of New York city.——A bill in equity, involving $60,000, and the question of law as to the right of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania to make a settlement against the Adams Express Company for twenty years, extending from 1868 to 1888, on the capital for taxes, has been filed in the Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, by counsel for the company.——At a meeting of the directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, William C. Bullitt, assistant to the president, was unanimously elected vice president in charge of traffic, to succeed Charles G. Eddy, who resigned to become second vice president of the Reading.——Edward R. Warren is under arrest in Chicago, charged by J. F. Sullivan, of Hill, Clark & Co., with forging the signature of the cashier of the Chicago Chemical National Bank on a check.

A COLLEGE BURNED.

The Students Jumped and Six Were Injured, Two Fatally.

The Arkansas Baptist College building, established at Little Rock, Ark., six years ago by the colored Baptists for the education of girls, was burned about 2 o'clock a few mornings ago.

All the students were compelled to jump, and of the twenty, six were badly injured, two, Florida Nesley and Hattie Turner, fatally, the former having her back broken and the latter sustaining internal injuries. Nothing was saved, not even clothing.

CHANCELOR VON CAPRIVI says that Germany would never consent to give up Alsace-Lorraine, even if international arbitrators should so decide.

GROVER CLEVELAND PRESIDENT.

Snow and Sun Beat on the Crowds in Washington.

Scenes and Incidents During the Ceremonies.

With ceremonies simple, but imposing—and perhaps the more imposing because so simple—the administration of this great republic has been transferred from the control of the one great political party to the other. In the sight of as many of the citizens of the country as could afford and wished to see the ceremony, the chosen Chief Magistrate of the United States took the oath of office and swore to be true to the trust reposed in

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

him. Homage, it is true, was paid to him and his idolized wife by the multitude, but the acknowledgement due by him to each individual was likewise recognized when he grasped the hand in fellowship of those who crowded about reviewing-stand when the exercises there drew to a close.

If the weather on the first day of his term gives any omen of the nature of the administration, Mr. Cleveland is going to have a stormy time. Old inauguration campaigners admit that they have never seen a worse 4th of March. Snow, wind and slush conspired the carefully arranged plans, but they were, nevertheless, carried out with the exception of the fireworks display at night, which was, of necessity, postponed. The retiring and the incoming presidents acted with the greatest courtesy and consideration for each other, and separated good friends after having met as official acquaintances.

There were cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and for Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. There were cheers, also, for Mr. Harrison, and on every hand the most evident manifestations of admiration for the firm statesman, respect for the pure-minded citizen and sympathy for the bereaved husband, who now finally laid down the cares and burdens of the most responsible office in the world and resumed the humble position of a simple citizen. The features of the day were, of course, in order, the induction into office of the vice president, which took place in the Senate Chamber, administering of the oath of office to the President; the delivery of the inaugural address; the parade, and, finally, at night, the inaugural ball.

Despite the frightful weather, all of these incidents were succesfully done. The audience at the Vice President's induction was of course, limited to those who had tickets,

MRS. CLEVELAND.

but it was a very distinguished assembly, embracing the prominent representatives of our government and of foreign powers.

The inaugural address was delivered by President Cleveland, standing bareheaded in a piping wind, which dissipated his words soon after they left his lips. The fierce breezes and drifting snow overhead, and the slush underfoot, had caused a great many, who had been enduring tortures for hours waiting for the event, to leave before he had begun his address, but thousands who could barely see him and not hear him at all, waited patiently until the last word was said and the oath taken.

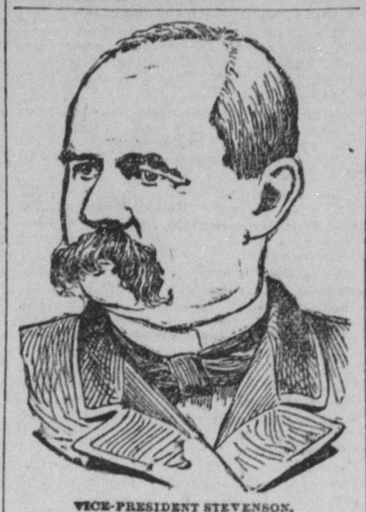
Then came the grand parade, the magnificent showing of the military portion making a manifest impression on the President, who gazed at them admiringly as they passed.

At about 1.35 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunda to the central portico of the inaugural stand swung open, and Marshal Dan Ramsdell, of the District of Columbia, and Marshal Wright, of the United States Supreme Court, appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller, and the justices of the Supreme Court, except Judges Blatchford, Field and Harlan, came next. Then came the sergeant-at-arms, Valentine, and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom, of the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Behind the incoming and outgoing President followed members of the Senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the House of Representatives, governors of states and other official persons. The President and President-elect, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where, within a railed enclosure, had been laid a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large leather-covered chairs, several tables, a reading desk, and other furnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and after a few minutes of delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago of delivering his address first and taking his oath afterwards. This was the course pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln.

On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison took the oath first and delivered their inaugurals afterwards. A curious compromise between those opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grandfather, who stopped in the middle of his inaugural and took the oath, and then resumed and finished the reading of his address.



VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat, and with bared head addressed the multitude.

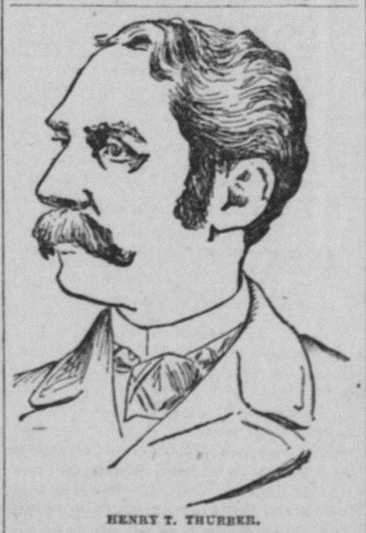
At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cleveland turned around to the Chief Justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and the other persons near the President removed their hats, and with bare heads, listened to the taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in a clear voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

The oath taking by the President is what is known as the Constitutional oath, and reads as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Bible used in the ceremony was given President Cleveland by his mother forty-one years ago.

In the Senate Chamber.

During the early morning the Senate chamber had been arranged for the coming ceremonies. Two large red morocco chairs stood in front of the clerk's desk for the use of the President and Vice-President-elect: three smaller chairs to their right were for the members of the committee of arrangements. A dozen arm chairs were placed within the area on the western side of the room for the Chief Justice, justices and officers of the Supreme Court.



HENRY T. THURBER.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive and to take their positions in the chamber were the members of the Diplomatic Corps, in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some of them in military costumes, and most of them wearing insignia and decorations on their breasts. Their gold-laced coats, bright scarfs, epaulets and the general magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

The Presidential party, with their military escort, came in sight of the eastern entrance of the Capitol a few minutes after 12 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the east front and cheered loudly as Mr. Cleveland approached. He went in by the basement entrance in order to avoid the somewhat slippery steps on the outside. From the moment he descended from the carriage he was received with lusty cheers, and when he entered the Senate wing the cheers of the outside crowd gave way to an ovation.

At 11:45 (Senate clock) the Speaker and House of Representatives were announced. The Speaker was escorted to a chair at the secretary's desk, and the Representatives who followed him were crowded in wherever space could be found for them. But as to finding seats for them, that was entirely out of the question. At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The Senators from 44 states were all in their places as witnesses of the transfer of the reins of government.

When the Senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 12:30, the Vice-President-elect was announced; and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, (Dem.) N. J., took his chair to the right of Vice-President Morton. Immediately afterward the President of the United States and his Cabinet were announced, and President Harrison and the members of his Cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the scarlet chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk. Immediately afterward the President-elect was announced, and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with applause.

When Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of presiding officer.

The special session of the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler.

Vice-President Stevenson rose and addressed the Senate. He said:

"*Senators*: Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the 104 years of our constitutional history have been statesmen, eminent alike for their talents and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a latter period of our history shed lustre upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

"I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self confidence but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate."

As he closed his remarks he directed the secretary of the Senate to read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

Mr. McCook read the proclamation, and then the Senators newly elected, or re-elected were invited by the Vice-President to come forward and take the oath of office. They did so (each escorted by his colleague), and the oath was solemnly administered by the Vice-President, the Senators afterward subscribing to the same at the clerk's desk.

All these preliminaries having been duly disposed of, the Vice President directed the sergeant-at-arms to proceed to the execution of the order of the Senate, relative to the inauguration of the President of the United States.

The procession to the East portico of the Capitol was then begun.

The Inaugural Address.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—After the administration of the oath President Cleveland, standing where he stood eight years ago, delivered his inaugural address. Before him were several thousand citizens whose red-hot Democracy enabled them safely to brave the elements. It was much such a day and such a scene as that of four years ago when President Harrison insisted upon reading his inaugural from the east portico, exposed to the elements as it is, instead of in the comfortable Senate chamber. Mr. Cleveland accompanied Mr. Harrison to the portico then as Mr. Harrison accompanied Mr. Cleveland now. Mr. Cleveland pronounced his address in a clear, resonant voice and without the slightest nervousness or trepidation. At its conclusion there was general commendation and applause. Mr. Cleveland said:

My fellow-citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge. I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free Government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who, in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld, when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the peoples' servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of our Government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen, and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from the Government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling strait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their Government its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies, which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overlaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of public money is a crime against chosen servants, and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a srime against the citizen and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and constrained by Federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their influence and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our Government rests, positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we can not escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization, and education, to self-supporting, and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we must insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing powers, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement. Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made, and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, not only impressibly defines the great responsibility I assume but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of Federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people; and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

MRS. STEVENSON.

The Parade.

In the matter of weather the inaugurations of William Henry Harrison, Polk, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Benjamin Harrison alone were marred by storms and rain. All the other Presidents were favored with sunshine; some even with balmy warmth. Thus the popular idea as to the prevailing inclemency of March weather in Washington does not seem to be borne out by the facts. The exceptions, however, have been of great severity. At Grant's second inauguration some of the troops nearly froze at their posts and many deaths were directly attributable to the cold, drenching rain which accompanied the late President's entry into office.

The parade was greater in numbers and more imposing in military and civic display than that of any previous inauguration. Gen. Martin F. McMahon, of New York, the grand marshal, carried out in the organization of the procession the same admirable methods of assembling his forces which made his management of the Columbian parade in New York City last October so successful. With military sagacity he recognized the fact that it takes many hours to march 40,000 or 50,000 men past a given point, even under the most favoring circumstances of broad and well-paved streets, and instead of ordering all the organized bodies to be ready to fall in at one and the same time, he allowed sufficient intervals between the hours of assembling to prevent as far as possible fatiguing waits, and so arranged the assembling places on contiguous side streets that the men were able to form and drop into line without delay and without crossing the line of march. In all these matters he was ably assisted by his adjutant-general, Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.

The escorting division, composed of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the regular army, drawn from the garrisons of Fortress Monroe, Fort Meyer and Fort McHenry, and the marines from the Washington navy-yard, with the admirably-drilled National Guard of the District, the high school cadet regiment and other local organizations, assembled in the neighborhood of the White House and the War, State and Navy buildings, and formed in columns of sections of 42 each promptly at 10.30. They marched down the avenue, accompanying the Presidential party from the White House to the Capitol prior to the inauguration. All the rest of the parade assembled below the Capitol and marched from the Capitol up the avenue after the inauguration ceremonies were over, a distance of fully two miles to the point of disbandment, Washington Circle near Twenty-third street.

For more than half the day the city looked like a vast military camp, the almost interminable marching past of regulars and the numerous and well-equipped militia forces of the states being broken in upon only in part by the visiting governors in their civilian costumes, riding past in order that their states were admitted into the Union, and accompanied by their brilliantly uniformed staffs.

A detailed and itemized report of the great parade is, of course, impossible, when a mere enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns.

The Ball.

The great court of the Pension office building, the scene of the inaugural ball, was transformed into a wondrous fairyland. The scent of flowers, the combined radiance of myriad electric globes, the dainty blending of green and gold and white, sparkling fountains of tinted water, perfect harmony of musical instruments, and, what was to many the most interesting feature of all, toilets of surpassing magnificence, all combined to make a spectacle that will be carried for many years in the minds of those who witnessed it in its fullness. Fancy a chamber nearly 100 yards in length, and more than 40 yards in breadth and more than fifty yards from floor to ceiling—for such are the dimensions of the great court of the Pension Office building, where the ball was held. Eighty feet from the floor of the framework of the roof, supported by eight pillars, massive in size, wrapped round and round in artistic fashion, with bunting and ivy and smilax, and studded with numerous electric lights.

Three broad galleries range on all sides of the spacious court, the first, twenty feet or so from the ball-room floor, supported by many slender columns of polished granite, and the balcony railing capped by huge vases. But the shining surface of the columns and the bronzed vases are hidden in the masses of floral decoration—the one covered by hanging strings of smilax and similar pendants, the other filled with growing palms, glittering with thousands of electric beams. Similar treatment is accorded the supports and cappings of the two upper galleries.

It was twenty minutes to ten o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at the Pension office Building accompanied by a retinue of friends. Without going to the rooms reserved for them the President and his wife started on a tour of the ball-room. The President led the way on the arm of General Schofield, while Mrs. Cleveland followed under escort of Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court.

Following them came Colonel and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell with their daughter-in-law; Mr. Hoke Smith, Judge Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Benedict, Miss Benedict and a number of others. As the party entered, the Marine Band, at a signal from the doorway, started with "Hail To the Chief," and this familiar air was the first intimation given a majority of the people present that the guests of the evening had arrived.

The Vice-Presidential party arrived at the hour of ten and a circuit of the hall was made in a manner similar to that of the Presidential party.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, with their son, daughters and their friends who accompanied them to Washington, then joined the President and Mrs. Cleveland in their rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ball-room shortly after 10 30 o'clock. Their departure was made so quietly that but few people were aware of it, and a great multitude gathered around the stairway leading to the Presidental apartments and remained there for some time after the President and his wife had left the hall.

The Stevenson family remained somewhat later, as did also several members of the party who came with the Clevelands. Mr. Carlisle was one of those who remained, and he and Mrs. Carlisle held several impromptu receptions in various parts of the hall.

It is estimated that 12,000 people attended the affair, but only a small proportion of these took part in the dancing.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and the assemblage quietly dispersed. The whole proceedings were marked by a staid and stately decorum more characteristic of an ancient minuet than of a modern ball.

FOR THE LADIES.

A RING FOR EACH MONTH.

To have a case of twelve different rings is the fashionable girl's present ambition. Each ring must be set with the stone particularly significant of the respective month and is worn individually for luck. The idea is old, not so old as the hills, nor even as the valleys between them, but only so old as Elizabeth's time.—[New York World.

THOUSANDS IN LACES.

New York buys more lace than any other city in the world, and there are said to be scores of New York ladies whose collections of lace vary in value from $20,000 to $50,000. The Vanderbilts possess laces which rival the Prussian and Austrian crown laces, and are valued at $500,000. The late Mrs. Astor had a lace dress that cost $15,000, and another was recently sold to an American lady for $25,000.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE STYLE IN GLOVES.

One of the questions now being discussed among women is whether long gloves shall be removed during a dinner or only the hand part, and then tucked in at the wrists. The fashion was introduced by women who go to receptions and parties, after dinners and are loath to pull and fit on the long arms of the modern mousquetaire glove. It of course makes the hand look very ugly, as the turn of the wrist is the crown of beauty in the hand, and even the longest, most slender hand will look short and pudgy with a wopse of kid clear down on the wrist. Therefore comes the question: If one is not going out to a party or a dinner should one tuck in or remove the gloves?—[Chicago Herald.

THE WATTEAU SKIRT.

The so-called Watteau skirt is a bell fitted with darts or gathers in front and having the center back in a bias seam, which is laid in a graduated box-plait three inches wide at the top and eight inches wide at the bottom; it is pressed, but not caught into shape, and forms a slight flaring dip suitable for a tiny demi-train, writes Emma M. Hooper. A new 1830 bell skirt, of English origin, measures five yards around the bottom and has a bias seam in the back, being made up crosswise of the goods fitted with darts in the front and plaits in the back, and faced up nearly half way with light-weight canvas to make it round like a bell, as were the full skirts of the 1830 period. The cornet skirt is of the bell order, with darts or gathers in front, having the back laid in three round, not pressed down, box-plaits that are not over an inch and a half wide at the top and tapering to twice that width at the bottom.—[New York News.

NEW WAISTS.

A happy result of the present styles is that the hour-glass waist with its deforming length—for which absurd distortion of nature we have to thank the English tailor—has almost disappeared. Most corsages are round and shorter, with wide, seamless backs, and more or less fullness in front. There is an entire absence of the driven-into-the-mold effect, ease and comfort being a pronounced feature of the present modes. Great breadth is given to the tops of corsages by revers—single, double, and even triple—bretelles and berthas plaited very full over the shoulders, and epaulettes. When not carried to too great an extreme, the effect is picturesque and most becoming, and by contrast the natural waist looks quite small enough.

Much is said about the extended shoulder seams, but, as a matter of fact, they are cut only a trifle longer. An appearance of greater length is given by the abundant trimming carried over the shoulders, and by the character of the sleeves, which, while increasing in size, either droop or stand out, instead of being thrust up as formerly.—[Demorest's Family Magazine.

WEARING MOURNING.

We note with interest and gratification the announcement that the Princess of Wales has flatly refused to wear crape as part of the mourning costume for her son, the late Duke of Clarence.

Seriously, this custom of wearing crape in commemoration of our dead is the very ghastliest surviving relic of barbarism. It has filled the world with senseless gloom through countless generations. It is ugly, stupid, depressing and unhealthy. There is nothing to recommend and everything to discredit it, morally, physically and sentimentally. The spectacle of a woman walking along a public street, shrouded from head to foot in grewsome crape, is painful and shocking in the last degree. Not only does it sadden others, but it crushes the wearer herself under indescribable woe. It is a hideous mockery, too, because it represents, not the degree of misery the mourner feels, but the ostentation of sorrow decreed by milliners. According to the sliding scale of crape and bombazine and gloomy dry goods generally, the widow is broken-hearted for so many months of rustling crape. Then a less funeral black succeeds. Then come little points of white and purple, and finally a bright, prismatic burst of hope and consolation. If crape at the outset symbolizes wretchedness, why do not gaudy colors at the last mean joy?—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE NEW CORSAGES.

The variety in corsages for the spring and summer seasons is something which cannot well be estimated in numbers. The designers have been busy all winter, and now no two models of their showing seem alike. They appear in styles that are historical, picturesque, severe, coquettish, extremely masculine, or essentially feminine, in effects fanciful or practical. Again they breathe of inspiration from all the armies and navies where suggestions have been plentifully furnished for natty braided military coats, men's jackets, and marine blouses. Close copy has been made of exclusive models, designed originally for the nobility of Europe alone, and the peasantry of every country on the face of the globe have provided ideas for the modelling of hundreds of other waists, coats, and corsages speedily to be in universal circulation. Corsages which are shirred, pleated, and crossed in front, not content with all this, have the very popular flaring revers in addition, which in summer will spread apart and leave a slightly open throat. Plainer corsages will be embellished with corselets of every description. Low evening corsages will be as diversified as high ones. Some have plastrons and revers, others dainty draperies of lace and velvet ribbon, or are finished with a fichu of rich creamy lace. Some of the new French corsages, both high and low, open on a handsome vest or plastron, with the sides prolonged in slender tabs. The long, elegant lace scarfs which formed the almost invariable feature of our grandmothers' wedding outfits figure gracefully on several sorts of corsages, high, open, or low. One of the pretty modes of utilizing them is to drape them as berthas over a V-shaped open corsage, the ends falling straight from the waist in front, or carried to the back and caught together very loosely. Some of these scarfs, in either black, white, or cream-colored lace, measure three yards and one-half in length.—[New York Post.

FASHION NOTES.

Gray is the fashionable color.

Tight-fitting jackets with loose fronts and large lapels will prevail in 1893.

New sleeves are formed of two or three puffings, and finished with a deep frilling.

The fancy in jewelry is the making over of old-fashioned earrings into stick pins.

Narrow-ribbed velvets are used to trim gowns of boxed cloth and camel's-hair.

Ruchings for the neck are very popular, but are smaller and narrower then formerly.

Embroidered nuns' veiling makes pretty and inexpensive evening dresses for young girls.

Poplin forms a pretty and fashionable material for a house gown, whether in silk poplin or wool.

The latest fashion in hair dressing allows for an ornament being placed vertically, cutting it directly in two.

Shirring is extensively used at the top of many fashionable blouse waists, and not only forms the yoke, but also the cuff effect.

The exceeding richness of the brocades, satins and moires of the present necessitates the handsomest of garnitures to trim them.

Very dainty card cases, photograph frames, pocketbooks and purses are made of white morocco, mounted either with silver or gold.

Slippers of white satin, embroidered in gold, with very high heels and extremely pointed toes, are worn with dressy toilets.

Black and white is a fashionable combination, and many black dresses have white vests or plastrons introduced, and sometimes fine jet girdles.

Citron-green and swallow-blue cloth costumes trimmed with revers, capes and edgings of other fur form some of the most elegant costumes sent from Paris.

The greatest number of stickpins with small diamonds representing bugs, animals, bears, harlequins, clowns' heads and Punch and Judy are in the market.

The bon-bon spoon in perforated silver and silver gilt has grown into a great shovel-like ladle for serving nuts and raisins at dessert. These are wonderfully decorated.

Gorgeous little house jackets, closely copying those worn by the Turkish ladies show rich embroideries of untarnishable gold thread upon a blue, black, or scarlet velvet background.

Millinery at present shows that the toque shape leads in favor, particularly those made of ruffled velvet and sable tails, the velvet donkey-ear ends being the only other trimming.

Laced boots with extra high Spanish instep are for winter uses. These are graceful in outline, with a moderately high heel and roomy enough for the wearer to walk with comfort.

Efforts are being made to popularize dress skirts gathered or plaited at the waist, but as yet the attempt has not been effectual, for the majority fit closely at the top, but flare more at the bottom.

Among the novel or repeated fancies for the coming season are stylish Breton corsages with natty bands of silk, velvet, or passementerie crossing the front in graded horizontal lines from chest to belt.

A bracelet, recently patented, fits the edge of the cuff like a binding, or, for evening wear, adjusts itself and finishes the rim of the glove at any point on the arm with a selvage of silver or gold, as desired.

French bonnets of recent make display broad ribbons, brought from the back of the piece of head-gear, crossed beneath the chin, and carried to the back of the neck, where a stylish bow completes it.

There are many conflicting rumors regarding the shape of new dress-skirts, but as to the bodice it would seem almost impossible to make a mistake in its fashioning, as the variety is now almost without end.

Style in blouse waists is largely a mere question of sleeves. By renewing the sleeves of last year's dress, you may be in the fashion at very little expense. Leg-of-mutton sleeves are in favor. They cannot be too large, nor can the shoulders appear too wide.

The Empire dress, though so much discussed, seems only suitable for the very young. Its "Mother Hubbard" tendency gives an undress effect, which is not favored by many. In fact, it is impossible to tell just what the styles are to be the coming season.

Besides the stylish and ladylike tailor-made coats, with their gracefully gored skirts en suite, redingote effects will multiply continually from this time on to the summer season. These, particularly for matrons, will take the place of many of the cumbersome street costumes now worn, as no wrap of any description is needed, or, indeed, looks well above a redingote dress.

Among the new, very soft and beautiful spring woolens are those damassed with small flower sprays in colored silks. The handsomest have black or very dark green grounds, brocaded with yellow cowslips, white and pink anemone blossoms, scarlet rosebuds and pink or yellow button roses. Costumes made of these fabrics have vests and pipings the color of the flowers.

HOW A HERD IS ROUNDED UP.

It is Effected by Means of Long Days of Hard Riding.

The general round-up of a district requires from sixty to one hundred cowboys and from three hundred to five hundred cow-ponies. Two or three big wagons, filled with bedding and cooking and camp utensils accompany the round-up over mountains and across valleys and bad lands.

The entire district is ridden over thoroughly by the cowboys. Gulches, canyons, draws, sagebrush, bottoms, cottonwood groves, bad lands, in fact every foot of the district is explored and every head of stock driven to the daily camp of the round-up. Viewed from the hills fringing some vast valley a round-up, with its circling cowboy riders, big herds of noisy cattle, bands of led horses for the riders and the wild Western landscape of far-stretching plain and distant mountain, combine to make a thrilling and picturesque scene.

Fifty or sixty miles of hard riding a day is the average distance covered by a cowboy during a round-up. Five to seven horses are in his string. Tough and wiry as they are, the fierce chasing over broken, rough and stony country uses them up, and for a time takes the spirit out of them. No day's riding is too hard, however, to keep a cowboy out of a race if one is proposed. No cavalry charge could be a more spirited sight than that of a race of cowboys, every man yelling like an Indian and every horse doing his best in a half-mile race across some level stretch of soft prairie. There is quick work to be done when some mother and calf too weak to be driven with herd are found. A couple of ropes thrown around the head and legs of the lusty young calf hold it to the ground. A fire of sage brush or driftwood heats the branding irons to a dull red, and the cabalistic signs which mark the ownership of the victim are burned irradicably into the animal's quivering side.

There are but two meals a day on the round-up. Breakfast is long before sun up, and dinner when the day's work is over. After dinner is a period of enjoyment. The appetites, sharpened by fifty to sixty miles' hard riding, have been appeased with bacon, potatoes, hot biscuit and coffee. Unlucky candidates for the duties of night herd have gone swearing and grumbling from the camp to their lonesome duties, and there is nothing to do but talk over the day's adventures, smoke and tell stories. The anticipated routing out at 4 o'clock the next morning cuts short the evening's pleasures, and by the time dusk changes into the early darkness of the spring night beds are pulled from the baggage wagon and the camp is asleep.—[Chicago Tribune.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLING.—Make a nice pastry, break off small pieces and roll thin, cut the size of a breakfast saucer. Into each piece put a teaspoonful of sugar and an apple chopped fine. Draw the edges of crust together, so as to form into balls. Then put them in a pan, cover with hot water and bake. Add more water if the first dries out, to form for a sauce.

ROAST DUCK WITH APPLE SAUCE.—Take two large ducks; singe, draw, pare off the neck, wings and legs; put a pinch of salt inside, close the lower aperture with the rump; truss nicely, put on the spit or in the roasting-pan, and cook about forty minutes, sprinkle occasionally with the drippings; salt, untruss, and dish up the ducks; add a little rich broth to the drippings, strain over the ducks, and serve with an apple sauce in a sauce-bowl.

APPLE SAUCE.—Peel, cut in quarters, remove the cores, and slice a dozen large cooking apples; put in a buttered saucepan with a glass of water, cover and cook slowly for about twenty minutes; add four ounces of sugar and press through a hair-sieve. Sauce prepared in this way ought to be white, stiff and sweet enough to be served with meat.

CLAM CHOWDER.—To make clam chowder cut the black heads from a quart of clams. Boil gently for twenty minutes in three pints of water. Cut a quarter of a pound of salt pork into slices and fry until brown and crisp; add a large onion cut into slices and cook slowly for ten minutes. Put a quart of pared and sliced raw potatoes into a soup kettle, and after placing a strainer over them pour the onion and pork into the strainer; then pour in the water in which the black parts of the clams were cooked. Remove the strainer with the pork and onion, which are of no further use. Heat the mixture in the kettle to the boiling point and add three tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed with a cupful of cold water. After boiling gently for twenty minutes add a quart of milk that has boiled up once, a tablespoon of butter, eight soft crackers, the soft part of the clams, and salt and pepper to suit the taste. Boil up the chowder once and serve.

A Big Debt.

An Idaho correspondent sends the New York Tribune a photograph of an old Idaho mortgage, which shows in a startling way the amazing possibilities of compound interest. The mortgage was executed in 1861, on a piece of land in Boise City, "to secure the sum of $340, if paid in legal tender, with interest at the rate of 20 per cent. per month. But if said note shall be paid, * * * then the sum of $170 with interest, at 10 per cent. per month, and if said interest is not paid at the time of maturity of this note, said interest to be added to the principal, and said principal and interest together shall draw interest per month as above stated." These conditions were evidently not fulfilled, for a note is appended to the document as follows: "The above mortgage is not satisfied, according to the records of Ada County. With interest on $170, at 10 per cent. per month, compounded every six months, the debt would now amount to $45,972,003,182,826.50." There are a great many millionaires in the country, but there is probably only one man in the world who is indebted in the sum of nearly forty-six trillions of dollars.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

WM. B. CURTIS, aged 55 years, President of the New England Mining Company, was killed by an explosion of dynamite in a shed at Monroe, Conn.

SAMUEL BROWN, his son, Sidney, aged 17, and George Brown, miners, were killed by falling from a cage in the Tom Corwin coal mine, at Coalton, Ohio.

THE severest storm of the season was reported in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota. Railroad travel was stopped in all directions by the snow.

BY a freight wreck on the Passumpsic Railroad, near St. Johnsbury Centre, Vermont, Fred Clark and Charles West, engineers, and Fred. Green, fireman, were killed.

CHIEF Engineer John Anderson and Storekeepers John Smith and John McKay were seriously scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe on the steamship State of Nebraska at New York.

THE smoking car on the train of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad caught fire from a can of gasoline, near Paris, Kentucky, and several of the passengers were badly burned.

A FREIGHT wreck occurred on the Consolidated Road in a cut near New Haven, Conn., and a through Shore Line express dashed into the wreck. Charles Bedell, fireman of the latter train was probably fatally hurt

AN Erie vestibule train was wrecked near Vandalia, New York, the Pullman, dining and sleeping cars running off the track and plunging down a 25-foot embankment. Ten persons were severely injured, but none, it is believed, fatally.

A PASSENGER train collided with a side-track freight train on the Long Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington. Both engines were wrecked. Engineer Simpson, of the freight, was killed, and Engineer Mullowney and Fireman Kormick, of the passenger train, was severely injured. The telegraph opererator at the bridge was arrested for failure to close the switch.

A FAMILY POISONED.

Husband and Wife and Three Children Sick from Eating Bad Meat.

The husband dead, the wife lying at death's door, and three children critically ill—the result of poison—is the sad state of affairs at No. 1067 Francis street, Camden, N. J. Henry T. Horner, with his wife, Henrietta, aged forty-five years; Rudolph, aged seven years; Harry, aged three years; Harry Harris, a grandchild, and Thomas Horner, a young man comprise the family. How they were poisoned is a mystery that County Physcian Izzard and Coroner Jefferys are investigating. When the house was visited the lifeless body of the father lay on a couch in the sitting room, and the pitiful moans of the sick wife and children up-stairs could easily be heard.

It is said that the family purchased a quantity of beef from Feitler & Co., No. 237 Kaighn avenue, and ate it. Shortly afterwards Mr. Horner, and then Mrs. Horner and the children became ill. Dr. Haines, who, was sent for, pronounced the cases as poisoning, and he did everything he could to alleviate the sufferings of the patients. All grew worse, however, and Mr. Horner died.

Harry Harris and Rudolph somewhat improved but the condition of Mrs. Horner and Harry was critical. The butcher said the meat was a portion of 1,300 pounds of veal he had sold on that day, about which there had not been any other complaints.

THE TREATY WITHDRAWN.

President Cleveland Asks the Senate to Return It.

President Cleveland's first executive communication to the Senate of the United States proved to be a surprise not only to Republicans but to many Democrats as well. In the communication President Cleveland withdrew the treaty with Hawaii which was sent to the Senate a few weeks ago by President Harrison. The message was short and to the point, the President simply requesting the Senate to transmit to the executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. The message was received without comment on the floor of the Senate.

It is estimated that the President will suggest, either by message or personally to senators, that a commission be appointed to visit the Hawaiian Islands this year, during the interval between the adjournment of the special session of the Senate and the reconvening of the next Congress. The news that the annexation treaty had been withdrawn from the executive files of the Senate by President Cleveland was not wholly a surprise to the Hawaiian commissioners. Mr. Thurston said that he had received an intimation that such a proceeding was likely to take place. None of them were willing to express an opinion upon the meaning of the movement, but, apparently, were not greatly discouraged over the situation. "We are willing," said one of them, "to discuss the matter with the new Secretary of State, and endeavor to meet the views of the present administration. We are not bound to any particular wording of the document."

COLUMBIAN POINTS.

A BLOCK of coal weighing 3,000 pounds will be one of the exhibits of New Jersey.

R. H. PIERCE, electrical engineer, in a statement made, said that the strike among the electricians was virtually at an end.

NORWAY'S fish exhibit it is now being installed in the fish and fisheries building. It consists of models of fishing boats, tackle, and other apparatus.

A special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature accompanied by Sergeant-at-arms Adams, will shortly visit the fair to inspect the intramural and elevated railroad systems.

THE offer of the Columbian Roller Chair Company to furnish free the use of 200 chairs for distinguished guests who will attend the various ceremonies next summer was accepted by the committee on ceremonies.

THE representatives of the syndicate Chun Quan Kee, of Canton, China, will be in Chicago in a few days, and their exhibit of Chinese tapestries, fabrics, carvings, metal work, embroideries, and general art and mechanical ware is on its way here.

THE committee on ceremonies at its last meeting decided upon the following special days: Denmark, June 6; France, July 14; Liberia, July 26; Hayti, Aug. 14; Netherlands, Aug. 31; Nicaragua, Sept. 1; Brazil, Sept. 7; Michigan, Sept. 11; Costa Rica, Sept. 15; Iowa, Sept. 21; and Spain, October 12.

GREAT BRITAIN'S umbrella industries will be represented by specimens from the Glasgow manufactory. Joseph Wright will send a set of royal Drooko umbrellas, consisting of duplicates in gold, ivory, and precious stones, of the Drooko presented to her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, also copies of those supplied the shah of Persia and other potentates.

IT is a singular fact that General Doubleday, the last surviving officer of the Fort Sumter garrison, and General Beauregard, the commander of the Confederate forces which captured the fort, should die, as they have done, within about three weeks of each other.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE Philadelphia conference of the Methdist Episcopal Church, in session at Norristown, appointed the Standing Committees and listened to the reports of the presiding elders.

THE Executive Committee of the State World's Fair Commission reported in favor of an additional appropriation of $100,000 for exhibition purposes and the matter was referred to the commission.

FRIENDS of the Public Buildings Commission argued their case before the Committee on Municipal Corporations at Harrisburg.

ONE man was killed and one badly injured in a collision at Chadd's Ford between a Wilmington & Northern Railroad freight train and a Baltimore Central Railroad express.

A dispute of six years' standing between William S. Bowen, of West Chester, and the priest of St. Agnes' Church has been settled by Monsignor Satolli.

NINETY-EIGHT inches of snow is reported to have fallen in Wayne county the past Winter.

A NEW YORK syndicate entitled the Burkhard Moser Corporation has been formed, it is said to push the fight of the the Moser heirs against the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company for property in Schuylkill county valued at $12,000,000.

JAMES PINER, the colored man convicted of arson in firing the barn of Isaac Worrall, in East Media, and with burglary and larceny, was sentenced by Judge Clayton at Media, to four years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

THE miners of Archbald and vicinity held a mass meeting and passed a sensational set of resolutions in which they declared that they had been systematically robbed by the corporations for which they work, by what is known as the long ton rule. They call upon the Legislature to pass measures for their relief. Miles Andrews was appointed to represent the miners before the Senatorial Committee in Harrisburg.

WORK AND WORKERS.

AFTER a strike lasting two months the coal miners at Centralia, Ills., submitted and returned to work.

FIFTY machinists in the Carnegie's Twenty-ninth street mills, Pittsburg, struck, refusing "to work ten hours a day for nine hours' pay."

ALL of the Vandalia switchmen on the Peoria Division of the road in Decatur, Ills., have struck for higher wages. The demand was for $15 increase for the foreman and 2½ cents an hour for the helpers. The demand was refused, and the men quit work.

AN agent sent to Buffalo to employ men to take the places of striking Chicago switchtenders was threatened with violence by one of a Committee of Union Switchmen which went to protest against the agent's proceedings.

A FEDERATION of the employees of all the mechanical departments of the Santa Fe system was formed at Wichita, Kansas. The men say they have no grievances to right, but wish merely to prepare for any future contingencies.

As a result of recent discharges of conductors on the Chicago Division of the Alton road, the Order of Railway Conductors has decided to demand of the company the reinstatement of the men, unless "proper cause for dismissal be shown."

IN sinking a well at the farm of Morris Bedler, at Winfreed Station, Indiana, a layer of blue clay and slate-like rock was struck at a depth of ten feet. On examination the rock was found to be full of crystallized substance. Samples were submitted to an expert, who pronounced it chrome iron ore and silver. The ore contains 60 per cent. of pure silver.

THE double six inch gun tube, sixty-two feet long, finished at the Bethlehem Ordnance Works, Bethlehem, Pa., was regarded as the most skilful piece of forging work in the history of modern ordnance. The tube was made out of a four hundred ton ingot twenty feet long. It will be sent to Chicago as part of the company's exhibit at the World's Fair.

SOME years ago W. R. Burtt purchased a quantity of timber land in St. Louis county, Minnesota. Within a year there has been discovered, on a 40-acre tract of this land, a deposit of ore, which runs high to Bessemer and low to phosphorus. The ore is only covered by light earth and it is claimed there are ten million tons in sight. It is not a vein, but a deep bed, so accessible and of such quality that it can be dug out with shovels.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

A COLLEGE club-house is a new feature of metropolitan club life. The Harvard Club, of New York, now has $54,000 for a building of its own.

MRS. LANGTRY and the Duchess of Montrose have joined Joan Strange Winter's no-crinoline league. The league now numbers over 11,000 members.

THOUGH not authoritatively announced that President Harrison is to deliver law lectures at Leland Stanford University, there are indications in the character of the study and dictation engaging the President's private hours at the White House that a series of lectures is in process of composition.

THOSE who knew Henry S. Ives when he and Stayner speculated together in Wall street say he has the same dash now, and that he is rapidly getting on his financial feet again. He still wears his gold rimmed spectacles and resembles a college professor. Since his marriage he has taken a house on Madison avenue and lives in good style.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY declares that she was impelled to remain an old maid by noticing as she strolled through a New England graveyard years ago, the constantly recurring inscription, "Sacred to the memory of A——, relict of the late Z——." She then and there took a mental, ironclad oath to remain forever unmarried rather than have her existence recorded for future generations simply as the "relict" of some man.

AMONG the valuable presents sent to the Pope in memory of the golden jubilee were those of the French Government. Among them are two magnificent candelabra of gilded bronze, with high blue Sevres vases. These will be placed in the Vatican. For the Church of St. Joachim, which Leo XIII dedicated to his patron saint, the government sent two large porcelain vases from the Sevres factory. Count Lefebvre de Behaine presented the gifts to his Holiness.

SECRETARY and Mrs. Elkins and Secretary and Mrs. Rusk will remain in Washington until summer. Secretary Tracy will eventually go to New York to live with Mrs. Wilmerding, but it is not yet determined how soon this removal will be affected. The Secretary of State, John W. Foster, and his wife left for Europe. Secretary Noble seeks his old home in St. Louis, Secretary Charles Foster goes back to Fostoria, Ohio, and Attorney General Miller resumes his old life in Indianapolis. Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker and family will take a leisurely trip in their private car through Florida, Mexico and California. Upon their return East, some time in June, they expect to go aboard.

TWENTY-NINE DEAD.

Distressing Results of the Tornado in Mississippi--Farmers Destitute.

Over 300 families have been rendered homeless and destitute in two districts of Lauderdale county by the recent tornado. Reports from the farming districts are coming in slowly and reveal a distressing state of affairs. Farmers who were in comfortable circumstances are left penniless, without an ounce of food or raiment to clothe their families. In many instances their horses and mules were killed, and they are without means of cultivating their crops.

A mass-meeting of citizens was held to raise funds for the sufferers. A liberal sum was subscribed and committees were appointed to distribute food and clothing among the victims.

The Mobile and Ohio and Queen and Crescent Railroad Companies notified Mayor Dial that they would transport food and clothing for the sufferers free of charge. The railroad companies also offered to run excursion trains to Marion, Toomsuba, Pacuta and Barnett and give the receipts to the destitute. The offer was accepted.

Two more of the injured at Toomsuba died making the total death list 29, so far as is known.

A SAW'S FATAL FLIGHT.

Cut One Man's Heart in Two and Another's Arm Off.

Herman Meinkie and Amos Coan were using an old-fashioned machine-saw at Wyandotte, Mich. Meinkie placed an extra heavy and knotty piece of wood on the table. While he adjusted it, he and Coan, who stood directly back of him, were engaged in conversation. When the blade had dug its way half through the wood it struck a snag and the saw leaped from its bearings.

In its flight through the air it took a slightly upward direction and it struck Meinkie squarely in the breast. The saw severed the ribs as if they were made of paper, and striking the heart full in the center, cut that organ in two. Meinkie was thrown backwards by the force of the blow and the saw, thus released, flew over the dead man's shoulder, and striking Coan on the left arm, cut that member clean off about four inches below the shoulder.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a wooden screw with which the saw had been fastened to the frame.

BERNARD LORENZEN was suffocated by gas from a coal stove in a boarding house in Chicago. John Thomp on and Luther Thompson, who were in the same room will probably die from the same cause.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S drawing room at Buckingham Palace was attended by several Americans.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@	$ 5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	75½		78
CORN—No. 2 White	49½		50
Yellow	49		50
Ear Yellow per bri	2 80		2 85
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		41
Western White	37½		41½
Mixed	37		37½
RYE—No. 2	60		62
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 50		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 00		11 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 90	@	$ 1 20
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 7½	@	$ 8
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	4		4½
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 80	@	$ 85
Va. Yellow	3 00		4 00
Yams	1 50		2 25
ONIONS	95		1 05
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	$ 10¼	@	$ 11
Clear ribsides	11		11¾
Bacon sides	12		12¾
Hams	15		15¾
Mess Pork, per bar			20 50
LARD—Crude			13
Best refined			14
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 29	@	$ 31
Under fine	27		29
Roll	24		25
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N.Y. Factory	$ 12¾	@	$ 13
N. Y. flats	13		13¾
Skim Cheese	8		11
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 24	@	$ 25
North Carolina	22		23
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12	@	$ 13
Turkeys	13		15
Ducks, per lb	14		15
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's.	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@	$ 5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 00
SHEEP	5 50		6 00
Hogs	6 50		6 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	$ 11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		1 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79¼		79¾
RYE—Western	60		65
CORN—No. 2	53		53¾
OATS—No. 2	37½		38
BUTTER—State	10		27
EGGS—State	26¼		26½
CHEESE—State	10		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	76		76¾
CORN—No. 3	48¼		48¾
OATS—No 2	40		40¾
BUTTER—State	29		30
EGGS—Penn. fst	23¾		24

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 16.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

WON'T GET OFFICES.

There are two classes of seekers after appointments under Cleveland's administration, who will not be recognized as having any claims, and who, the President has ordered, shall not receive any appointments. Men who held positions under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, will not get any positions under his present administration, except in exceptional cases, for the reason that a new set have better claims than those who have already been served. We think this is right and it is a policy that will be endorsed by the people. Some fellows want to be in office all the time and would have equally as good and competent ones stand back although they never held a position. The rule of turn-about-is-fair-play, is certainly a good one in the main.

Another class that will be objected to will be 4th class postmasterssships that go into business houses where the clerks having other duties to attend to are always apt to neglect the postal service to further the business of their employer. This will be a new departure and will largely prevent postoffices from being kept in stores.

Mr. Cleveland has set his foot down upon these two classes, and the rule is strictly to be adhered to. This order will thin out the number of office seekers very largely.

None of Mr. Cleveland's former cabinet officers have been reappointed.

Our neighbor, ye man of the *Watchman* is announced as an applicant for a position in the pension bureau.

AND NOW every Republican office holder in this big land sees visions of large letters that spell, w-a-l-k.

PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX.

The *Ledger* calls attention to the report of the auditor general for last year, which shows that the gross revenues of the state for the year ending November 30, 1892, amounted to $17,-728,613,63, including a balance left over from the preceding year of $6,-979,854,55. After paying all the expenses of the government, redeeming loans to the amount of $1,417,106, paying for common schools $5,379,618,62, and returning to counties, as their share of the personal property tax, 541,799,06, there remains an unexpended balance of $6,000, 644,95 in the treasury.

The figures show conclusively, as has already been demonstrated from the auditor general's report for 1891, that the state has absolutely no need whatever for the personal property tax, and that it ought, therefore, to be immediately repealed.

From this tax alone there has been collected $2,235,838,46, of which $1,902,-511,98 was under the three mills tax, because, owing to the different times at which different counties make their assessments, the act of 1891, raising this tax to four mills, did not get into general operation last year. Assuming that not one dollar more of interest-bearing property will be returned for taxation, the state will collect, during the present year, from this source alone, nearly $3,000,000, which it clearly does not need, and which it cannot possibly spend in any legitimate way.

This is in accord with what we said in a recent issue of the REPORTER, that the money now raised by taxation was not needed, and the burdens upon the people should be lightened by a repeal of some of the tax laws.

THE BELL telephone patents expired last week. Now let a new company start in and give the public a cheaper service. Exit monopoly.

AGRICULTURE needs the attention of congress and state legistures as much as any other interest—yea, more so.

We do not believe the present legislature will reach anything practicable in road reform, nor does it matter, for the old law gives all the power to construct good roads if desired and provided the people elect supervisors who understand how to make better roads than heretofore, it is not any ninny that is fit for supervisor.

BILLS PASSED.

Senator Logan's bill to prevent the spearing of fish in any of the waters of this commonwealth, by the use of torch light, or placing any tent or house on the ice or any other device to be used for the purpose of taking, killing or catching fish with a spear, was defeated.

The house bill repealing the act permitting physicians to obtain certificates as pharmacists without examination passed finally and will go to the governor.

A FAIR way to tax railroad, telegraph and telephone lines for local purposes, would be a certain rate per mile for every mile it traverses through a township, city or boro. Let them pay taxes for local purposes, they get large revenue from local traffic. A tax on each acre of right-of-way valued at some rate as adjoining lands, including the iron rails, would seem to be reasonable. The number of acres can readily be ascertained, and the value of the iron per mile also. The poles and wire of the telegraph and telephone lines can be estimated per mile in same manner.

IN A number of town elections in New York, held during the past two weeks, no ballots were used, the voters indicating their choice among candidates by machinery. The great advantages of this method are its speed, accuracy, and simplicity. A citizen can vote in half a minute, there is no chance for fraud, and the most ignorant voter does not need assistance. As the machine adds up the poll as well as records the vote, the result of an election can be known in ten minutes after the polls close. The machine is steadily growing in popularity, a larger number of towns using it every year, as a law of the State authorizes them if a vote of the Board of Supervisors consents. There is a bill before the Michigan Legislature authorizing voting by machinery in that state, and from the favor it has met it will probably pass. It is an advance over the Australian system, and as this country demands the best in everything the machine will undoubtedly in time supersede the Kangaroo.

The New York voting machine is the invention of a former Centre county man, Hile Meyer, who years ago had an agricultural implement store in Bellefonte.

THE REPORT given out from Washington that the editorial fraternity was to be excluded from appointments under Cleveland, has proven incorrect. Mr. Cleveland thinks their service invaluable and that it would be unjust to discriminate against them. The President has appointed editor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, secretary of the interior, and the publisher of a Scranton paper as postmaster for that city.

WHEAT AND corn have been weakening in the markets with no immediate prospect for a rise. Oats is holding its own however. Potatoes are far above par on account of the shortage in last year's crop and the freezing of many last winter in callars and other places.

IT IS A settled matter that the present legislature will pass no new fence law, so you must keep your stock in or pay damages if it trespasses upon any ones grounds.

Looked Dangerous.

Last week the icegorge extended from Williamsport to Lock Haven, and looked full of mischief, but on Friday night the ice began to move, and the river fell, much to the relief of the towns along the stream. The low places along the rivers were mostly inundated and farm buildings surrounded by water.

Home For Sale.

Dr. Orndorf offers for sale his Pine Grove Mills home on small monthly payments to suit purchaser at an astonishingly low price, address,

'Squire ARCHEY,
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

A. J. ORNDORF,
mar9-3t Greensburg, Pa.

Disappeared.

The snow had nearly all disappeared from the fields at the close of last week, and the streams were high in consequence, although no harm was done by floods. The fields do not appear to have suffered to any great extent thus far.

IT IS A settled matter that the present legislature will pass no new fence law, so you must keep your stock in or pay damages if it trespasses upon any ones grounds.

Still Progressing.

The revival which was begun a few weeks ago in the Methodist church by Rev. Minnich, is still progressing and several conversions have already been made. This Thursday evening, a minister from the Conference at Bellefonte has been detailed to preside in the pulpit and conduct the services.

How a Mother Saved Her Boy.

Little Robert Frey lives at Silver Lake: his mother and father love him with parental devotion: he is a bright little fellow. Bobby, as he is called, took a severe cold, which would not yield to everything they tried. A neighbor persuaded the use of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs Colds and Consumption. The first few doses relieved and the contents of a 25 cent bottle made a cure. You can imagine the mother's joy. Pan-Tina is sold at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned 2½ miles south west of Spring Mills, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 16,

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 heavy draft mare, will be 6 years old this spring, 1 young horse will be 3 years old this spring, 2 cows, 5 head of young cattle, 1 Hench cultivator, 1 plow, 1 harrow, threshing machine, shaker, horse power and strap, a lot of cow chains, lot of horse gears, collars and bridles.

FRED ZETTLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF the subscriber at Farmers Mills, Gregg township, March 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property:

4 head horses, 2 good horses rising 4 years old, 1 mare 4 years old, with foal, 1 mare 14 years old, 3 2-year old colts, 2 milk cows, 1 heifer which will soon be fresh, 3 head young cattle, 12 head sheep, 1 Southdown buck, 2 broad tired wagons, 1 Johnston binder, 1 spring harrow, plows, cultivators, double trees and single trees, Centre Hall corn planter, corn scraper, cutting box, sled, 2 set hay ladders, hay fork, horse gears, collars, bridles, halters, 1 set single harness, lot of bee boxes, 1 corner cupboard, churn, table, and other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM GOODHART.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21,

1 yearling colt, 1 3-year old horse, 1 4-year old horse, 2 breed mares 7 years old, 1 span of mules, 9 head of good cows will be fresh by time of sale, 2 head of young cattle, 16 head of good sheep, 5 shoats, 4 pigs, 1 breed sow, 1 seed hog, 1 4-horse broad wheel wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 2 2-horse cultivators, 2 Key-tone plows, 2 camel back plows, 1 spring harrow, 2 drag harrows, 1 corn planter, a lot of cultivators, 1 fanning mill, threshing machine and shaker, 1 6-horse separater, 1 cutting bench, 1 grain drill, 1 Royal self-rake reaper, 1 set of hay ladders, 1 set of breeching, 2 set of front gears, collars and bridles, flynets, rakes and forks, single trees, double trees, 1 O. K. creamery No, 2, 1 dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to com mence at 10 o'clock.

W. S. HETTINGER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned, 2½ miles south-west of Spring Mills,

THURSDAY, MARCH 30,

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 4-year old colt, 13-year old colt, 1 2-year old colt, 3 cows, 2 heifers, fresh at time of sale, 5 head of young cattle, 10 sheep, 2 breed sows, 1 boar, 11 shoats, 1 new Deering self-rake machine, Piano mower, fanning mill, hay rake, harpoon, rope and pulleys, 2 cultivators, large and small, 2 harrows, 1 plow, corn planter, 2 2-horse wagons with ladders, spring wagon, road cart, bob sled, wood work of log sled, 5 or 6 hundred feet of ash plank, 1½ inches, a lot of oak scantling 5x4, cow chains, forks, horse gears, collars, flynets, bridles, single harness, check lines, single and double trees, corner cupboard, table, writing desk, chairs, rocker, sink, cradle, wood box, a lot of good carpet, benches, tubs, buckets, iron kettle, meat vessels, stove pipe, creamery cans, apple butter by the gallon, a lot of seed potatoes, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known. MRS. J. HANNA.
SAMUEL LEITZELL, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale at his residence at Old Fort, on

MARCH 23, 1893,

the following articles viz:

1 cow, will be fresh by time of sale, 6 head of horses, 1 good black mare heavy with foal, 1 5-year old horse, roan, Clydesdale and English draft, weight 1200 lbs., 1 4-year old horse, Clydesdale and English draft 1400 lbs., 1 bay mare, 4 year old, Clydesdale and English draft 1200 lbs., 2 fine 3-year old mares, Clydesdale, 10 head of fine sheep, 9 ewes and 1 weather. 1 Champion binder, in good condition, 1 Champion mower in good condition, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 square spike tooth harrow, 1 good horse rake, 1 Centre Hall threshing machin, shaker, power and strap, all in good condition, 1 Utica wheel riding cultivator, 1 shovel plow, 1 corn scraper, 1 Centre Hall corn planter new, 1 road wagon, 3 in. tire, 1 set wagon ladders, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 plantation wagon with ladders, 2 top buggies, 1 road cart 3 tons good timothy hay, 1 Centre Hall bob sled, new, 1 good sausage chopper, 2 Prince plows 1 steel beam plow, 2 sets tug harness, 1 set double harness, and other farm gears, forks, single and double trees, scoop shovel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by

J. H. ODENKIRK.

PUBLIC SALE.—3 MILES EAST OF CENTRE Hall, at the residence of D. C. Keller, on

MARCH 17, 1893,

5 good horses, 1 stallion, 1 1-year old colt, 4 cows, 1 Durham bull, 18 head of thoroughbred Hampshiredown and Shropshier ewes, 3 good breed sows, about 18 shoats and pigs, 2 2-horse wagons one is a Milburn hollow steel tubular axle, as good as new, 1 road wagon, 1 good top buggy, 1 platform springwagon, 1 good road cart, 1 good bob sled, 1 cutter, 1 good plank sled, 1 pair hay ladders, 1 long double ladder, Hoosier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, Centre Hall corn planter, 2-horse Buckeye cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, 1 good corn scraper, 3 plows, 1 spring tooth harrow, 2 flat harrows, 1 1-horse land roller horse rake, 1 reaper and mower combined, 1 fanning mill, 1 corn sheller, harpoon and pulleys, and rope, 1 gum machine strap as good as new, hay knife, 2 grain cradles, 1 scythe, 2 work benches, 4 set tug harness, 2 set plow harness, 2 set single harness, 4 set flynets, 1 saddle and bridle, collars, bridles, lines, double trees and single trees, spreads, log chains, butt chains, 1 histing jack, 2 cross-cut saws, grubbing hoes, a pick, digging iron, 1 cook stove, 1 coal stove 1 sofa, iron kettle, bedsteads, tables, chairs, crocks, dishes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

D. H. RHULE, Auc't D. C. KELLER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned about 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

the following articles:

4 work horses, 1 span mules, 1 mare with foal, 8 milk cows some of which will be fresh by time of sale 1 bull, 5 head of young cattle, 23 head of sheep, 2 breed sows with pig, 1 Chester-white seed hog, 12 head of shoats, 1 4-horse wagon, 2 2-horse wagons, 1 1-horse spring wagon, 1 open buggy, 1 hand wagon, 1 bob sled, 1 long sled 1 log sled, 1 sleigh, 1 Osborne binder, good as new, 1 Johnston self rake, 1 Champion mower hay rake, Keeler grain drill, 1 Albright cultivator, 1 Canon corn sheller, 1 hand corn sheller, 1 threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill, 1 land roller, 3 Keystone plows, 1 Universal plow, 2 Perry spring harrows, 3 drag harrows, 2 1-horse cultivators, 2 shovel plows, 2 Centre Hall corn planters, 1 corn scraper, 1 double harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, 1 long handle hay fork, double trees and single trees, spreads, two 3-horse eveners, 2 sets tug harness, 2 set front gears, 1 set double harness, collars and bridles, 2 set check lines, plow lines, 1 team saddle, lead reins, housings, 4 set flynets, 2 log chains, 1 cable chain, 4 set butt chains, cow chains, 1 wheel barrow, 1 grubbing hoe, 3 digging iron, 1 grind stone, 1 dinner bell, rakes and forks, 1 straw knife 2 grain cradles, 1 brush scythe, 1 barrel with cider vinegar, 3 stone hammers, 2 cross cut saws, 2 ice tongs, 1 meat stand, 1 ash tub, 1 iron kettle, 1 dining table, 1 sink, 1 dozen chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 cook stove, 1 room stove 1 worst grinder, a lot of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

WM. GOHEEN, Auc't. WM. SHOLL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES W. RUNKLE, Adm'r,
feb2-6t Centre Hall, Pa

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL Board of Potter Township School District will receive bids for the building of a one room school building in the village of Centre Hill, for the next fifteen days. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the secretary. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.

mar1-2t W. M. GROVE, Sec'y.

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley, Penn: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This Remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine. P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale, at Boalsburg, on Thursday, March 28, a large stock of furniture, and wall paper, gilt and other kinds. Mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, lounges, side-boards, rockers of all kinds, cane seated chairs, clothes presses, ironing boards, clothes racks, bed-springs, parlor and other tables, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

WM. GOHHEN. Auc't. F. W. WEBER.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

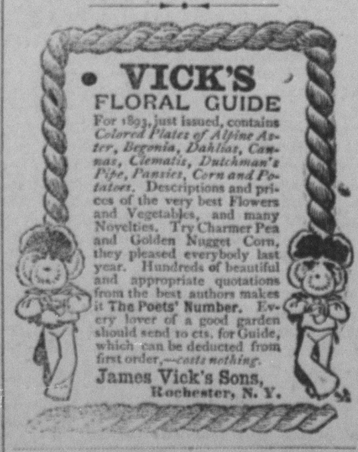
THE SUN,
New York.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

E. M. HUYETT,
D. J. MEYER,
JNO. K. HUYETT,
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jan. 28, 1893. feb2-2t

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.


VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1893, just issued, contains Colored Plates of Aster, Begonia, Dahlias, Cannas, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes. Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties. Try Charmer Pea and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it The Poets' Number. Every lover of a good garden should send 10 cts. for Guide, which can be deducted from first order,—costs nothing.
James Vick's Sons,
Rochester, N. Y.

STILL IN THE RING.

Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE! : .

We are now ready to offer to the agricultural classes all kinds of Farming Implements. The Improved Centre Hall Fertilizing Corn Planter, double and single furrow opener, Land Rollers, Easy Hand Cutting Boxes, Crown, Iron Beam, Keystone, Imperial, and Princess Plows, Spring Tooth Lever Harrows, with the latest improvements, Tiger Hay Rakes, missouri Grain Drill, plain and with phosphate attachments, Bullock Hay Tedder, Hench & Dromgold's Spring Tooth Harrows and Cultivators, Centre Hall Wagons, Hay Loaders, Corn Shellers, St. Joseph Chain Pumps, Iron Water Troughs, Pure manilla Binder Twine, etc., at lowest prices. Special attention given to foundry and machine work. All kinds of repairs constantly on hand. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

At Lowest Prices.

We also wish to state that we will thoroughly canvass the valleys of Nittany, Penns. and Brush in the interests of our implements and manufacturers' trade ddring the month of April, and orders will be filled at low prices.

Special Notice.

The old style Corn Planter formerly built at Centre Hall, will be taken in exchange for the new Improved Planter at small outlay od part of purchaser. Scrap iron at reasonable prices will be taken in exchahge for implements.

Inspect Our Stock.

Farmers and others are cordially invited to call at our sales room and inspect the stock of implements we constantly have on hand and see for themselves the points of superiority our implements possess over others.

We are also agents for C. Aultman & Co's steam engines and threshers.

HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durke Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign, and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Hellprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art, now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION !

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

The Press

[NEW YORK]
FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper. Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

The Press has the brightest editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

The Press Sunday Edition is a splendid paper, covering every current topic of interest.

The Press Weekly Edition contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
The Press has no superior in New York

THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,	$5.00
" 6 months,	2.50
" one month,	.45
Daily only, one year,	3.00
" four months,	1.00
Sunday, one year,	2.00
Weekly Press, one year,	1.00

Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St.
below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Stricture, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 20 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2 cent stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their fatal books and false statements. Confident testimonials and home cure sent free. Terms to suit. Call or write. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be cured.

THEY ARE HUSTLING.

Applicants for the Postoffice Springing Up Every Day.

Since the government passed into the hands of the Democrats, and a change will be made in the postmastership at Centre Hall, the applicants for the same are becoming numerous, and new ones are heard of almost every day. The number of those who have already filed their claims with congressman Kribbs, number about eight, and each one is assured that his claim is the best and that he shall have the pleasure of handing out the mail to his competitors. A great rivalry exists between several of the candidates and they are losing much sleep over the appointment.

As the appointment, according to the rule of President Cleveland which allows officials to fill out their full terms, will not be made until July, several months intervene before the political plum will be knocked off the tree, ahd the boys are causing themselves much needless early anxiety. They had better keep on their pants yet awhile, or the early trouble will incapacitate them from serving in the official position as postmaster.

Little Bits

Wednesday's blizzard was a regular snorter.

B. F. Arney's sale was largely attended Wednesday.

Esq. Houseman was in town yesterday, on business as usual.

The flitters are on the move.

Dr. Orndorf advertises a property for sale, in another column.

The Evangelical ministers shifted quarters this week.

Pay train went over the road yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weaver, of Miles, celebrated their golden wedding a few days ago. Many friends were present.

Reply had the first shad in town yesterday.

The family of Cyrus Goss will flit to Altoona shortly. Sorry to have them leave.

The recent damp spell has bred patients for the doctors.

The grain markets are still inclined downward.

Candidates are now sowing their oats—what will the harvest be.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as his year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the statt. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and its the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

Died at Boalsburg.

Mr. Wash Williams, a highly respected citizen of Boalsburg, died at his home on Tuesday evening from a complication of diseases. He had not been in the best health for some time, but was not confined to his bed and was able to teach school up to Friday. His sickness assumed a serious turn on Saturday and he gradually grew worse until Tuesday evening, when the end came. He had long suffered from diabetis, but stoically withstood the ravages of the disease until his demise.

Mr. Williams was one of the oldest school teachers in the county and was very popular.

Hard Work for Statesmen.

People who have an idea that congressmen have nothing to do but smoke cigarettes and drink soda water are very much mistaken. It is no easy task to distribute garden seed so that there will be no jealousies among neighbors.—Ex

Trout Fry Supply Exhausted.

It is given out that the Pennsylvania fish commission can receive no more orders for trout fry during this season as there are more applications on hand now than the commission can reasonably be expected to fill.

Hotel proprietors, bakers and housekeepers cannot afford to be without Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts. It is not excelled by any similar brand and is sold at 10 cents.

——Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

Will Soon Appear.

Soon, soon, the festive dandylion will peep above the sombre sod, and grinningly tempt you to sauce him in cream and vinegar, for a feast to grace the table of a god.

Read from the treasured volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of poetry
The beauty of thy voice.

Which you cannot do if you suffer with a Cough or Cold. Rid yourself of the discomfort by buying a bottle of Pan-Tina, the best remedy for Hoarseness and Influenza. Pan-Tina costs 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

——C. P. Long, Spring Mills, pays highest price for smoked meat.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

Mother's Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

BULL'S-HEAD
NEW TRADE-MARK
DAY'S
HORSE
AND CATTLE
POWDER
HAS NO RIVAL.
SOLD ONLY IN 1 Lb. PACKAGES

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - Pa

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Hezekiah Hummel, of Harris township, dec'd., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ALEX KUHN, Adm'r.
mar16.6t Boalsburg, Pa.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

A GREAT PAPER

Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

THE SUNDAY POST.

THE SUNDAY POST is a 20-page paper containing in every issue nearly 140 columns of reading matter. Many people prefer a Sunday paper to the usual weekly. The price of THE SUNDAY POST is $2 a year, postage prepaid.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY POST:

Single subscription, postage prepaid, one year, $1.
In clubs of five or over, postage prepaid, one year, 90 cents each, all ordered at one time.
12 copies for $10, postage prepaid, all ordered at one time.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY POST:

By mail, one year, $8, postage prepaid; 6 months $4; 3 months $2; one month 70 cents.
DAILY and SUNDAY POST both, one year, $10.
Send for sample copies of Daily, Sunday or Weekly Post. Address

THE POST,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOCTOR
J. B. HOBENSACK'S

ERRORS of YOUTH HOME CURE

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of
Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Stricture, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the perfect vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given to each patient during treatment. A 40 page [illegible] guaranteed by express. [illegible] Specialty.
[illegible] 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. All letters [illegible] Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Book, Message and Book. (Copyrighted.)

Stay Home and Freeze

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

"Our Italy."

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

Centre Hall - Mills -

All grades of Roller flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.

Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.

The Great Salt Lake.

Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.

Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.

All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
t. f. Omaha. Neb.

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Corn,

Potatoes and Wheat grow best when planted with

$20.00 Phosphate.

This is acknowledged by all who have tried it.

Send for new Price List.

YORK Chemical Works,
YORK, PA.

WINTER UNDERWEAR

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dozens of styles. All prices

.....AT.....

Harper & Kreamer.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN LOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr30

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
G. B. Brandon, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CAMERON HOUSE,
Ord & Zerfing, Proprietors,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor

ST. ELMO HOTEL—317 AND 319 ARCH ST., Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. JOS. M. FRGER, Proprietor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. {CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHANICAL ENGINEERING;} These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY: Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
   MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study. Three years' course. New building and equipment.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16 and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8 45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia, 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11 40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only, arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

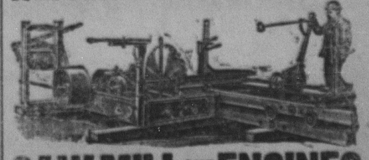
LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 57		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
4 07		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 53		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 01		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 07		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 13		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 18		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 23		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 27		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 31		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 40		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40 and 7.45 p m
Returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.22 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8.05 p m

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S



SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds and Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **three times** as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Sheilers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100 00; retail at $3.25 cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 18oct6m

BALLADS OF CHANCES LOST.

I.

They came too late or else arrived too soon—
These opportunities the god's prov de,
We were too slow to grasp them, spurned the boon.
In some queer fashion we have let them slide.
Now l g we in the race while men deride,
Still dimly trusting that our look will mend;
But we must creep where we had hoped to stride,
And struggle somehow onward to the end.

II.

Here's Jones laments an outing missed in June;
Smith, stocks whose values since have multiplied;
Brown moans the college years he played buffoon,
And White, the girl he might have made his brid;
And some with sorrows much more dignified
Must all the while 'gainst cruel odds contend;
Brave souls with cares and griefs they try to hide,
Who struggle somehow onward to the end.

III.

So many thoughts that ring a doleful tune,
So many reasons one's poor self to chide.
No wonder hopeless mortals sit and croon
The sad old dirge: "If we had only tried,
We might have gained on time and sailed with tide,
And reached the port with strength and days to spend;
Now, old and feeble, must we choke our pride
And struggle somehow onward to the end."

"ENVOI."

Toilers, to whom, successful joys denied,
Experience comes a tardy, testy friend,
Take heart, tak: heed, with patience for your guide,
And struggle somehow onward to the end.

SISTER GABRIELLE.

A Reminiscense of Max O'Rell During the Franco-Prussian War.

BY HIS WIFE.

When the Franco-Prussian war broke out I was a young girl, and the awful news of the commencement of hostilities made a profound impression upon me. When, four years later, I met and married my husband, it was one of my great delights to get him to tell me "all about the war." Of the many reminiscences of his soldier days, none, perhaps, interested me more than the story of a sweet nun who nursed him in St. Malo Hospital. This is the story just as I heard it for the first time many years ago. I hope it will not lose too much by not being told in French, as it was then given to me.

We were sitting by the bridge of Neuilly, near the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris: "There," said my husband, "is just about the spot where I was knocked over. We were fast getting the better of the Communards, and my men were warming to the work in grand style, when the piece of spent shell hit me, and some of the fellows carried me off to the hospital. I remember being puzzled that there should be relatively no pain in a wound of that sort; but the pain came soon enough when the fever set in. The doctor of the Versailles Hospital was a rough specimen, as army doctors often are—in France, at any rate—and you may fancy that the groans and moans of the other wounded were not soothing either. One day the doctor told me I should soon be able to be removed to a country hospital. That was after I had been under his treatment for six weeks.

"The sights, sounds and smell of the place had grown so sickening to me that I think I could have kissed him when he talked of sending me to St. Malo. He came in one morning, and, in his brusque way, said, as he probed the wound for bits of shattered bone:

"'We shall be able to pack you off in a few days. You would like to get transferred to St. Malo, would you not? You come from that part of the country, don't you? The air will suit you.'

"He was a brute, but he had awfully good cigars, and he used to make me smoke one when he was going to have an extra go at my wound. I suppose he hoped the goodness might prove infectious. I used to call him strings of bad names while he was digging away at his work on my arm. Somehow it relieved me, and, truth to tell, he took it all in good part.

"In a few days, then, I saw the last of him, and he of me; and glad enough was I to find myself in the clean, quiet, nun-attended hospital in the dear old Breton town. There I had a room to myself, as each officer had; and to lie there in that sweet, sunny room and hear no groans but my own was almost like being in heaven. The daily cleanings of the wound, still pretty painful, were recommended under the hands of another surgeon, who proved to be a very good fellow. He and I struck up quite a friendship after a while.

"Well, life was, if not exactly rosy, at any rate once more worth living. The brightness and calm were very sweet after the horrors of the Versailles hospital, and a serenity filled the air, like an echo of organ tones brought in by the nuns from chapel.

"The nun who attended to me was an angel. Don't be jealous. I was there in St. Malo three months. Before one month had passed I had grown to love her as I should have loved my sister, if she had lived. I loved the sound of her voice, and the touch of her deft, gentle hands. I would have gone through the surgeon's probings without a groan, if she might have rebandaged the arm afterwards. But Dr. Nadaud always did that himself. Sister Gabrielle—that was what they called her—would come directly he had done with me, and would try the bandages to make sure they were not hurting, arrange the pillows afresh, and smooth out the wrinkles in the counterpane, and my brow at the same time, sympathizing with me all the while in the sweetest fashion possible. Her voice was a great part of her charm: very low, and yet the clearest voice in the world. She had a way of looking at one all the time, too, with a gaze that was almost like mother's caress, and that wrapped one around with a delicious feeling of security and well-being. Sometimes she would sit and talk with me about the battles, and lead me into chats about my mother, who was ill herself at this time, and not able to come and see me.

"'How old was Sister Gabrielle?' Oh I suppose she must have been about twenty-four or five then. She had the Norman blue eyes, and a fair complexion, which the white wrappings about her face seemed to heighten and irradiate. Is it the white lawn, or is it a beauty that the self-denying life lends to them, which makes the faces of so many of those women look so lovely? I called Sister Gabrielle an angel just now, but you must not fancy there was any cold saintliness about her; in fact, it was her very ready sympathy with all my accounts of my young life in the outer world that drew my heart towards her. It was her very womanliness that set me wondering who she could have been, and what had led her to shut herself away from the world. There was little to do, lying there in bed week after week, and hundreds of times as I looked at that sweet woman moving about the room, I pictured her without the coif, and said to myself that if she were not then a beloved wife, with a husband's protecting arm around her, and children climbing about her knees, it was not because the love that should have led to this had been wanting, but certainly because some marring chance had prevented the realization of such happiness. It amused me to 'make a pretty history to myself,' with Sister Gabrielle for the heroine. A woman with a voice like hers, and such a smile, was bound to have loved deeply. Sometimes, when she was not speaking, her eyes had a sad, far-away look. I can only compare it to the look of an emigrant who was toiling a hot, dusty high road to embark for a new country, might turn and give to the dear spot that he had said a long good-bye to. But that look never lasted more than a minute on Sister Gabrielle's face. It was as it the traveler settled his burden afresh on his shoulders, and with fresh, vigorous resolution, stepped on into the long expanse of road that went stretching away to the horizon.

"One day—I could not help it—I broke into one of those little reveries of hers.

"'My sister,' I said, 'sweet and beautiful as you are, how is it that you never married?'

"With lifted finger, as one speaks to a too daring child, she said only: 'Sssah!'

"Then with the movement of the emigrant readjusting his knapsack, she added: '*Allons!* half past ten! Dr. Nadaud will be here before we are ready for him!'

"From that day Sister Gabrielle avoided sitting by my bedside. She watched over me just as tenderly as before; but our talks were shorter, and I never ventured to repeat my question as you may imagine. Nevertheless, lying there through the long days, it was impossible not to go on wondering what had sent this beautiful woman into the quiet life where I found her.

"One day I discovered that Dr. Nadaud came from the same town as herself, and I fell at once to questioning him about her. All that I could elicit from him was that her name in the world had been Jeanne D'Alcours, and that she came of a good old Norman titled family. I did not learn much by that; it was not necessary to hear that she was noble, for she had the stamp of nobility in every line and in every pose of her body. For a talkative fellow, I thought Nadaud had remarkably little to say about his former townswoman; and, after gently sounding him once or twice on the subject, I came to the conclusion that it was useless to look to him for enlightenment, but I also came to the conclusion that Sister Gabrielle had a history.

"August came. I had been three months in St. Malo Hospital, and now the time for leaving had arrived.

It was early morning. A fiacre stood at the gate, with my luggage upon it, and Sister Gabrielle had come to the doorway which led into the courtyard to see me off. Early as it was, the sun was already well on his day's journey, and perhaps it was the strong glare from the white wall that made her shade her eyes so persistently with her left hand while we were saying 'Good-bye.' As for my own eyes, there was something the matter with them, too, for the landscape, or so much of it as I could see from the St. Malo hospital door way, had taken on a strange, blurred look since I saw it from the window ten minutes before.

"'Adieu, mon lieutenant! Adieu!' cried Sister Gabrielle, in a voice meant to be very cheery.

"'Adieu ma sœur! May I come to see you and the old place, if ever I find myself in these latitudes again?'

"'Yes, yes, that is it; come back and see who is in your little bed under the window. Take care of the arm!' touching the sling that held it, 'Dr, Nadaud will expect a letter from you in copperplate style before another month is over. Allons! We will say, Au revoir, then, not Adieu. Bon voyage, mon lieutenant, bon voyage!'

"Another handgrasp, and I made my way to the cab, feeling a strange intoxicated sensation at being once more on my legs in the open air after such a long stretch between the blankets. Away we rattled down the steep stone-paved street, past the queer old high houses that, as the window-shutters were swung back, seemed to open their eyes and wake up with a spirited relish for another day's bustle and work. Very different, my dear, to the lazy drawing up of roller-blind in England is the swinging open of a pair of French persiennes. Whiffs of new bread and freshly ground coffee floated out from the open doorways of the baker, and the earliest risers of St. Malo, and presently the pungent, invigorating odor of the sea made itself smelt in spite of the mixed odors of the street. It was new life to be out in the open air again; and I was going to see my mother. But I could not forget Sister Gabrielle."

Several years passed before my husband saw again the old steep streets of St. Malo. These years brought great changes to him. His right arm being no longer capable of using a sword, he retired from the army, took to journalism, and eventually accepted an engagement in London. In the English capital he made his home, marrying and settling down to a quasi-English life, which possessed great interest for him from the first.

One summer (six years after the war) we began to make a yearly journey to a town on the borders of Brittany, and always landed at St. Malo to take train for our destination. Trains ran there only twice a day, and so there was generally time enough to climb the dirty, picturesque street to the hospital and see sweet Sister Gabrielle, whose face would light up at sight of her old patient, and whose voice had still the same sympathethic charm. When the now English-looking traveler presented himself, it was always the Mother Superior who came to him in the bare, cool room reserved for visitors. And then Sister Gabrielle would arrive with a sweet grave smile playing about her beautiful mouth, and there would be long talks about all that he had been doing; of the pleasant free life in England, of the English wife he had married, and of Bebe, a regular little Norman, whom he had promised to bring and show her some day. But that day never came.

One hot August morning, just seven years after he had left the hospital with his arm in a sling, my husband pulled at the clanging bell, and asked to see Sister Gabrielle. He was ushered into the shady waiting-room, and stood drinking in the perfume of the roses that clambered about the open window. Presently the Mother's step approached, but when she saw him she had no longer in her voice the cheery notes with which she used to greet him, nor did she offer to send Sister Gabrielle to him.

In a few sad words she told him his sweet nurse was dead, that she had died as she had lived, beloved by all who were privileged to be near her. There was no positive disease, the doctor had said, but some shock or grief of years before must have undermined her health, and the life of self-sacrifice she led had not been calculated to lengthen the frail strand of her life. Gently and without struggle it had snapped, and she had drooped and died with the early violets.

Touched and saddened, our traveller turned down the steep street to the lower town. More than ever he wondered what had been the history of the brave beautiful woman who had nursed him seven years before.

Turning the corner of the Place Chateaubriand, he ran against a man.

"Pardon, monsieur!"

"Pardon, monsieur!"

The exclamations were simultaneous. Looking up the two men recognized each other.

"Ah, my dear Doctor!" exclaimed my husband.

"Sapristi, my dear Lieutenant! What are you doing in St. Malo?"

The young man having properly accounted for his presence in the old Breton town, and made known to Dr. Nadaud how glad he was to see him again, the two went off together to lunch at the Hotel de Bretagne, where M. Blout ["Max O'Rell"] had left his luggage.

Having refreshed themselves with a light French dejeuner, the doctor and his former patient strolled out of the long dining-room into the central courtyard of the hotel, which the sun had not yet made too warm; and there, installing themselves at a little round table, under a huge laurel, they smoked and sipepd their coffee.

"I will telll you all I know," said the doctor, in reply to a question from his companion. "It seemed almost a breach of confidence to tell you Sister Gabrielle's story while she lived, for I knew that she had come away out of the world on purpose to work unknown, and to bury all that remained of Jeanne D'Alcourt. When she first came she seemed not at all pleased to see me; no doubt because my presence reminded her of Caen, and of the scenes that she had turned her back upon forever."

"Well," continued Dr. Nadaud, "the D'Alcourts had lived for generations in a fine old house on the Boulevard de l'Est, and it was there that Jeanne was born. Next door lived my sister and her husband, M. Leconte, the chief notary of the town, and a man well considered by all classes of his townsmen. It is the old story of affection knotted together in the skipping rope, and proving to be as unending as the circle of the hoop. My sister had a girl and a boy. The three children played together, walked out with their nurses together, and were hardly ever separated, until the time came for Raoul to go to Paris to school. The boy was fourteen when they parted; Jeanne was only eleven; but the two childrens's love had so grown with their growth that before the day of parting came, they had made a solemn little compact never to forget each other.

"Eight years had passed, during which Jeanne and Raoul saw little of each other.

"The first time the boy came home he seemed to Jeanne no longer a boy, and the shyness which sprang up between them then deepened with each succeeding year.

"The boy was allowed to choose his profession, and he chose that of surgery. News reached Jeanne from time te time, through his sister, of the promising young student who, it was said, bid fair to win for himself a great name some day.

"At the age of twenty-two Raoul left Paris. His parents, who were growing old, wished their son near them; and steps were taken to establish him in a practice in Caen.

"Time passed on, and Raoul had been six months in partnership with old Dr. Grevin, whom he was eventually to succeed, when Mme. D'Alcourt fell ill of inflammation of the lungs, and so it happened that the two young people often met beside the sickbed, for the elder partner was not always able to attend the patient, and his young aide was called upon to take his place.

"By the time that Mme. D'Alcourt was well again, both the young people knew that the old love of their childhood had smouldered in their hearts through all the years of separation, and was ready to burst into flame at a touch. But no word was spoken.

"It was Raouls' fond hope to be one day in a position to ask for Jeanne as his wife, but he knew that by speaking before he was in that position he would only destroy all chance of being listened to by her parents.

"The touch that should stir the flame soon came.

"One day in the summer following, a hasty summons from Mme. D'Alcourt took Dr. Grevin to Jeanne's bedside, and a few moments' examination showed him that the poor girl had taken diphtheria. After giving directions as to the treatment to be followed, he said he would return late in the evening, or would send M. Leconte.

"It was Raoul who came.

"With horror he saw that the case was already grave, and a great pang went through him as he spoke to Mme. D'Alcourt of the possibility of its being necessary to perform tracheotomy in the morning. When morning came, in fact, all next day, Jeanne hoped with a deep, longing, passionate hope.

"The day after, however, it was evident that nothing could save the girl but the operation, and was quickly decided to try the last chance.

"The rest is soon told. In that supreme moment, as Raoul made ready for the work, the two young people told all their hearts' secret to each other in one long greeting of the eyes, that was at once a 'Hail!' and a 'Farewell!'

"The operation was successful.

"All went well with Jeanne, and in two days she was declared out of danger.

"But Raoul, unmindful of everything except Jeanne's danger, had not been careful for himself, and had received some of the subtle poison from her throat."

In the cemetery of Caen, high up where the sun first strikes, can be seen a gravestone with the inscription:—

Gi-git
RAOUL LECONTE,
Decede le 18 Juillet, 18[illegible]9.

And this is why Sister Gabrielle's path to heaven led through the wards of a hospital.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

TO GET RID OF RATS AND MICE.—The best way to get rid of rats and mice is not to poison them, but to make them thoroughly tired of the locality and so induce them to leave. They are generally too smart to eat poison, even when it is prepared for their benefit in the most seductive fashion, but they are not so particular about tartar emetic. When a little of this is mixed with any favorite food they will eat as greedily as though the physic were not there, but in two or three hours there will be the most discouraged lot of rats about the place that anybody ever saw. The tartar will not kill them, it only makes them deadly sick. If you put your ear to their holes you can hear them trying to vomit; sometimes they will crawl out and walk about like a seasick man, so ill that they do not seem to care what becomes of them. But it disgusts them with the whole vicinity, and as soon as they are able to travel they march off and you see them no more.

HOW TO CARE FOR PICTURES.—In cleaning house one of the principal cares should be the pictures. It is too often overlooked or left to the care of the servants, when the mistress should give it her personal attention. Each picture as it is taken down should be carefully dusted and the cord or wire wiped. Then lay it on a table, wash the glass and polish it until it is perfectly clear. Wipe the frame with a soft cloth wet in warm water and rub off all flyspecks and other dirt. If the picture is framed with a glass, paste paper smoothly all over the back to keep dust from sifting through the cracks. Frames of polished wood, oak, walnut, or in fact anything but gilt, will be greatly improved by rubbing them with a solution three parts linseed oil and one part turpentine. Apply with a woolen cloth and rub with a dry woolen cloth until perfectly dry. Before hanging the pictures fasten a large clean cloth over the brush end of the broom, and wipe the walls all over. If the walls are papered, and the paper is torn, or defaced, cover such places with scraps of the paper, matching if possible, to the figures. If you have no pieces of the paper, a Japanese scroll or a cheap placque, or even a bunch of dry grasses tied with a nice bow of ribbon, will cover the place and add beauty to the room. One lady covered pieces of paste board with colored satin and fastened the bunches of grass to them and they were very ornamental. Pictures should never be hung too high. You often see a choice little painting hung so high that you would have to mount a chair to see what the subject is. Always hang them so that they can be easily seen by a person of medium height. It is considered to be in better taste to use two nails instead of one, it gives a more symmetrical effect, and indeed, it is worth considering as a matter of safety. Be very careful to hang pictures in the proper light. If they are to be seen in a strong light do not put them in an obscure corner, and if painted in bright colors, do not place where the sunshine will fall on them.

The Best Swimmers.

"While at the seaside last summer," said Henry L. Farnham, of Springfield, Mass., who has been stopping at the Lindell, "I noticed one thing that surprised me very much. That was that the best swimmers were not to be found among those who were brought up near salt waters, but among those whose early lives had been spent in the interior of the country. I also noticed that nearly all the young men from the Southern and Southwestern States could swim, while not half of the New Englanders were master of this art. The explanation I discovered to be as follows:

"A man who has been training to swim in fresh water, when once he gets in the ocean feels as if motion in the water presented no difficulties at all. The sea water is so much denser than the fresh that efforts that would send a man along but slowly in the latter give him a racing speed in the former. The fresh-water swimmers always beat those trained by the ocean. The reason that there were more of them was olimatic. The cold currents from the north render swimming on our New England coast very uncomfortable except during three or four months. In the South and Southwest, however, bathing can be indulged in much longer, and as a result nearly every boy, especially those bred outside of a city, can swim. It was rather hard for us to be beaten by fresh-water swimmers, but we had to take it."—[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Facts About the Atlantic Liners.

In view of the fact that in a few months the Cunard Company will have two vessels afloat which are expected to reduce the passage between Queenstown and New York to five and a half or five and a quarter days, some statistics given by Arthur J. Maginnis on the ships, men and working of the Atlantic ferry are of great interest. In a ship like the Teutonic, to begin with, a sum of about $3,000,000 is invested, and the working expenses are proportionately heavy. In the sailing, engine and passenger departments the large number of 322 hands are required—47 in the first, 161 in the second and 114 in the third. The wages paid to these hands amount to say, $1,500 for the sailing department, $4,800 for the engine and $2,300 for the passenger, making a total of $8,650 a month. When these figures are considered, together with the other expenses of maintenance, office expenses, insurance, agency commission, shore staff, works, port charges, interest on capital, and depreciation, it may be fairly taken that least the sum of $80,000 must be realized a trip before any profits can be counted on; so that some idea of the enormous sums at stake in the working and management of an express transatlantic line can be formed. Mr. Maginnis holds strongly to the belief that when these vast figures are considered, together with other equally extensive requirements, the chimerical nature of some of the schemes proposed from time to time for forming new lines which promise three and four days passage across the Atlantic can easily be discerned. He regards them as overwhelming proof that insurmountable difficulties are in the way of any company or firm without shipping experience who can create all at once a service more luxurious and having higher speed than that now afforded by the existing lines which would at the same time prove a financial success.

The New Bread.

Attention is called to the new method of making bread of superior lightness, flueness and wholesomeness without yeast, a receipt for which is given elsewhere in this paper. Even the best bread makers will be interested in this. To every reader who will try this, and write the result to the Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York, that company will send in return, free, a copy of the most practical and useful cook book, containing one thousand receipts for all kinds of cooking, yet published. Mention this paper.

She Dresses Dogs.

A dog tailor flourishes in Paris. This tailor is a woman, and her reception rooms cunningly cater to both mistress and pet. Here Prince Bow-wow has rugs, water bowls and biscuit jars, to refresh him during the trying-on processes. Here are the daintiest water-color pattern books to choose from, and anything from sealskin to chamois is provided. A green broadcloth lined and edged with seal, is a blanket that especially becomes milady's greyhound; but scarlet, edged with silver cordings and lined with quilted satin, is a gay coat for the toy terrier. A tailor-made doggie, with a gold clasp under his chin and a monogram well toward his tail, is a sign of the times in France.—Detroit Free Press.

The mother tongue is probably the language of Mars.

Hood's Cures

My Health is Solid

As a Duck's Foot in the Mud

Cured of Gravel and Indigestion by Hood's Sarsaparilla

Mr. Frederick Earnfred
Chicago, Illinois.

"I want to say that I have been **made a new man** by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. I was in a wretched condition and paid to one physician $42 for attendance and prescriptions, which gave me no relief. I suffered intensely from **gravel**, and think I have endured as much misery as any man from that complaint. I gave up hope of ever getting well and was only walking about to

Save Funeral Expenses.

Nothing would stay on my stomach. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and found that it did me good, so I kept on till I have taken fourteen bottles, and now my health is as solid as a **duck's foot in the mud.** I shall keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house, as I consider it the cheapest and best medicine in the market. My indigestion is entirely cured, and all symptoms of the gravel have disappeared."
FREDERICK EARNFRED, No. 84 South Carpenter Street, Chicago, Illinois.
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

Clever Surgery.

William Frey, who resides on Washington avenue, Newport, K[illegible]., has a ten year old daughter who was afflicted with a compound club foot. The bones were twisted and the foot turned to such an angle that the girl walked on the side of her ankle and the toes pointed directly up. A local surgeon was asked to do something. He opened the foot and removed the bones, leaving a large hole in the foot. To remedy this the surgeon killed a large chicken, and taking the thigh bones sawed them to fit the spaces left by the removal of the foot bones. Antiseptics were applied, the incision closed and sewed up, and after the foot had been placed in proper position it was made firm by splints and left alone. The other day the splints were removed when it was found the chicken bones had grown to the human bone, and the foot is now both sightly and useful. It is said to be the first case of the kind on record.—St. Louis Republic.

At Minorca the fisherman simply dives to a depth of seventy feet with a weight in one hand to carry him down. With the other hand he picks up as many pearl oysters as he can carry and brings them up to the boat.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DELICATE WOMEN.

Or Debilitated Women, should use

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system, by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength guaranteed to result from its use.

"My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using *Bradfield's Female Regulator* for two months is getting well."
J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

WEBSTER'S
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY

Successor of the "Unabridged."

Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, more than $300,000 expended.

A Grand Educator
Abreast of the Times
A Library in Itself

Invaluable in the household, and to the teacher, professional man, self-educator.

Ask your Bookseller to show it to you.

Published by
G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.
Send for free prospectus containing specimen pages, illustrations, testimonials, etc.
Do not buy reprints of ancient editions.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating
Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 213 W. 42th St., N.Y.
Cures Sick Headache

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived
with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "From Twenty to Seventy."

TEXT: "*The days of our years are threescore and ten.*"—Psalm xc., 10.

The seventieth milestone of life is here planted as at the end of the journey. A few go beyond it; multitudes never reach it. The oldest person of modern times expired at 169 years. A Greek of the name of Stravaride lived to 132 years. An Englishman of the name of Thomas Parr lived 152 years. Before the time of Moses people lived 150 years, and if you go far enough back they lived 500 years. Well, that was necessary, because the story of the world must come down by tradition, and it needed long life safely to transmit the news of the past. If the generations had been short lived, the story would so often have changed lips that it might have got all astray.

But after Moses began to write it down and parchment told it from century to century it was not necessary that people live so long in order to authenticate the events of the past. If in our time people lived only twenty-five years, that would not affect history, since it is put in print and is no longer dependent upon tradition. Whatever your age, I will to-day directly address you, and I shall speak to those who are in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, the sixties, and to those who are in the seventies and beyond.

First, then, I accost those of you who are in the twenties. You are full of expectation. You are ambitious—that is, if you amount to anything—for some kind of success, commercial or mechanical or professional or literary or agricultural or social or moral. If I find some one in the twenties without any sort of ambition, I feel like saying: "My friend, you have got on the wrong planet. This is not the world for you. You are going to be in the way. Have you made your choice of poorhouses? You will never be able to pay for your cradle. Who is going to settle for your board? There is a mistake about the fact that you were born at all."

But supposing you have ambition, let me say to all the twenties: Expect everything through divine manipulation, and then you will get all you want or something better. Are you looking for wealth? Well, remember that God controls the money markets, the harvests, the droughts, the caterpillars, the locusts, the sunshine, the storm, the land, the sea, and you will get wealth. Perhaps not that which is stored up in banks, in safe deposits, in United States securities, in houses and lands, but your clothing and board and shelter, and that is about all you can appropriate anyhow. You cost the Lord a great deal. To feed and clothe and shelter for a lifetime requires a big sum of money, and if you get nothing more than the absolute necessities you get an enormous amount of supply.

Expect as much as you will of any kind of success; if you expect it from the Lord, you are safe. Depend on any other resource and you may be badly chagrined, but depend on God and all will be well. It is a good thing in the crisis of life to have a man of large means back you up. It is a great thing to have a moneyed institution stand behind you in your undertaking. But it is a mightier thing to have the God of heaven and earth your coadjutor, and you may have Him. I am so glad that I meet you while you are in the twenties. You are laying out your plans, and all your life in this world and the next for 500,000,000 years of your existence will be affected by those plans. It is about 8 o'clock in the morning of your life, and you are just starting out. Which way are you going to start? Oh, the twenties!

"Twenty" is a great word in the Bible. Joseph was sold for 20 pieces of silver. Samson judged Israel 20 years. Solomon gave Hiram 20 cities. The flying roll that Zechariah saw was 20 cubits. When the sailors of the ship on which Paul sailed sounded the Mediterranean Sea, it was 20 fathoms. What mighty things have been done in the twenties! Romulus founded Rome when he was 20. Keats finished life at 25. Lafayette was a world renowned soldier at 23. Oberlin accomplished his chief work by 27. Bonaparte was victor over Italy at 26. Pitt was prime minister of England at 22. Calvin had completed his immortal "Institute" by the time he was 26. Grotius was attorney general at 24.

Some of the mightiest things for God and eternity have been done in the twenties. As long as you can put the figure "2" before the other figure that helps describe your age I have high hopes about you. Look out for that figure "2." Watch its continuance with as much earnestness as you ever watched anything that promised your salvation or threatened you demolition. What a critical time, the twenties! While they continue you decide your occupation and the principles by which you will be guided. You make your most abiding friendships. You arrange your home life. You fix your habits. Lord God Almighty, for Jesus Christ's sake, have mercy on all the men and women in the twenties!

Next I accost those in the thirties. You are at an age when you find what a tough thing it is to get recognized and established in your occupation or profession. Ten years ago you thought all that was necessary for success was to put on your shutter the sign of physician or dentist, or attorney or broker or agent, and you would have plenty of business. How many hours you sat and waited for business and waited in vain three persons only know—God, your wife and yourself. In commercial life you have not had the promotion and the increase in salary you anticipated, or the place you expected to occupy in the firm has not been vacated. The produce of the farm, with which you expected to support yourself and those depending on you, and to pay the interest on the mortgage, has been far less than you anticipated, or the prices were down, or special expenses for sickness made drafts on your resources that you could not have expected.

In some respects the hardest decade of life is the thirties, because the results are generally so far behind the anticipations. It is very rare indeed that a young man does as did the young man last Sunday night, when he came to me and said: "I have been so marvelously prospered since I came to this country that I feel, as a matter of gratitude, that I ought to dedicate myself to God." Nine-tenths of the poetry of life has been knocked out of you since you came into the thirties. Men in the different professions and occupations saw that you were rising and they must put an estoppel on you or you might somehow stand in the way. They think you must be suppressed.

From 30 to 40 it is an especially hard time for young doctors, young lawyers, young merchants, young farmers, young mechanics, young ministers. The struggle of the thirties is for honest and helpful and remunerative recognition. But few old people know how to treat young people without patronizing them on the one hand or snubbing them on the other. Oh, the thirties! Joseph stood before Pharaon at 30. David was 30 years old when he began to reign. The height of Solomon's temple was 30 cubits. Christ entered upon His active ministry at 30 years of age. Judas sold himself for 30 pieces of silver.

Oh, the thirties! What a word suggestive of triumph or disaster! Your decade is the one that will probably afford the greatest opportunity for victory, because there is the greatest necessity for struggle. Read the world's history and know what are the thirties for good or bad. Alexander the Great closed his career at 33. Frederick the Great made Europe tremble with his armies at 35. Cortes conquered Mexico at 30. Grant fought Shiloh and Donelson when 38. Raphael died at 37. Luther was the hero of the reformation at 35. Sir Philip Sydney got through by 32.

The greatest deeds for God and against Him were done within the thirties, and your greatest battles are now and between the time when you cease expressing your age by putting first a figure "2" and the time when you will cease expressing it by putting first a figure "3." As it is the greatest time of the struggle, I adjure you, in God's name and by God's grace, make it the greatest achievement. My prayer is for all those in the tremendous crises of the thirties. The fact is that by the way you decide the present decade of your history you decide all the following decades.

When I was in Russia I was disappointed in not seeing the battlefield of Borodino. Why was there fought such a battle at that small village? It was 70 miles from Moscow. Why that desperate struggle, in which 125,000 Frenchmen grappled with 160,000 Russians, and 30,000 dead Frenchmen and 52,000 dead Russians were left on the field? It was because the fate of Moscow, the sacred city of Russia, was decided there—decided 70 miles away. And let me tell you, people of the thirties, you are now at the Borodino, whence will resound its successes or its moral disasters clear on into the seventies if you live to the threescore and ten of the text.

Next I accost the forties. Yours is the decade of discovery. I do not mean the discovery of the outside, but the discovery of yourself. No man knows himself until he is 40. He overestimates or underestimates himself. By that time he has learned what he can do or what he cannot do. He thought he had commercial genius enough to become a millionaire, but now he is satisfied to make a comfortable living. He thought he had rhetorical power that would bring him into the United States senate, now he is content if he can successfully argue a common case before a petit jury.

He thought he had medical skill that would make him a Mott or a Grosse or a Willard Parker or a Sims; now he finds his sphere is that of a family physician, prescribing for the ordinary ailments that afflict our race. He was sailing on in a fog and could not take a reckoning, but now it clears up enough to allow him to find out his real latitude and longitude. He has been climbing, but now he has got to the top of the hill, and he takes a long breath. He is half way through the journey at least, and he is in a position to look backward or forward. He has more good sense than he ever had. He knows human nature, for he has been cheated often enough to see the bad side of it, and he has met so many gracious and kindly and splendid souls he also knows the good side of it.

Now calm yourself. Thank God for the past and deliberately set your compass for another voyage. You have chased enough thistledown. You have blown enough soap bubbles. You have seen the unsatisfying nature of all earthly things. Open a new chapter with God and the world. This decade of the forties ought to eclipse all its predecessors in worship, in usefulness and in happiness. "Forty" is a great word in the Bible. God's ancient people were 40 years in the wilderness. Eli judged Israel 40 years. David and Solomon and Jehoash reigned 40 years. When Joseph visited his brethen, he was 40 years old.

Oh, this mountain top of the forties! You have now the character you will probably have for all time and all eternity. God, by His grace, sometimes changes a man after the forties, but after that a man never changes himself. Tell me, oh men and women who are in the forties, your habits of thought and life, and I will tell you what you will forever be. I may make a mistake once in a thousand times, but not more than in that proportion.

My sermon next accosts the fifties. How queer it looks when in writing your age you make the first of the two figures a "5." This is the decade which shows what the other decades have been. If a young man has sown wild oats and he has lived to this time, he reaps the harvest of it in the fifties, or if by necessity he was compelled to overtoil in honest directions he is called to settle up with exacting nature some time during the fifties.

Many have it so hard in early life that they are octogenarians at 50. Sciaticas and rheumatisms and neuralgias and vertigos and insomnias have their playground in the fifties. A man's hair begins to whiten, and, although he may have worn spectacles before, now he asks the optician for No. 14 or No. 12 or No. 10. When he gets a cough and is almost cured, he hacks and clears his throat a good while afterward. Oh, ye who are in the fifties, think of it! A half century of blessing to be thankful for, and a half century subtracted from an existence which in the most marked cases of longevity hardly ever reaches a whole century.

By this time you ought to be eminent for piety. You have been in so many battles you ought to be a brave soldier. You have made so many voyages you ought to be a good sailor. So long protected and blessed you ought to have a soul full of doxology. In Bible times in Canaan every 50 years was by God's command a year of jubilee. The people did not work that year. If property had by misfortune gone out of one's possession on the fiftieth year it came back to him. If he had fooled it away, it was returned without a farthing to pay.

If a man had been enslaved, he was in that year emancipated. A trumpet was sounded loud and clear and long, and it was the trumpet of jubilee. They shook hands, they laughed, they congratulated. What a time it was, that fiftieth year! And if under the old dispensation it was such a glad time, under our new and more glorious dispensation let all who have come to the fifties hear the trumpet of jubilee that I now blow. That was the allusion made by Mr. Topiady, the great hymnologist, when he wrote:

> Blow ye the trumpet, blow
> The gladly solemn sound;
> Let all the nations know,
> To earth's remotest bound,
> The year of jubilee is come.
> Return ye ransomed sinners home.
>
> Ye who have sold for naught
> Your heritage above
> Shall have it back unbought—
> The gift of Jesus's love.
> The year of jubilee has come.
> Return ye ransomed sinners home.

My sermon next accosts the sixties. The beginning of that decade is more startling than any other. In his chronological journey the man rides rather smoothly over the figures "2" and "3" and "4" and "5," but the figure "6" gives him a big jolt. He says: "It cannot be that I am 60. Let me examine the old family record. I guess they made a mistake. They got my name down wrong in the roll of births." But, no; the older brothers or sisters remember the time of his advent, and there is some relative a year older, and another relative a year younger, and, sure enough, the fact is established beyond all disputation.

Sixty! Now your great danger is the temptation to fold up your faculties and quit. You will feel a tendency to reminisce. If you do not look out you will begin almost everything with the words, "When I was a boy." But you ought to make the sixties more memorable for God and the truth than the fifties, or the forties, or the thirties. You ought to do more during the next ten years than you did in any 30 years of your life because of all the experience you have had. You have committed enough mistakes in life to make you wise above your juniors. Now, under the accumulated light of your past experimenting, go to work for God as never before.

When a man in the sixties folds up his energy and feels he has done enough, it is the devil of indolence to which he is surrendering, and God generally takes the man at his word and lets him die right away. His brain, that under the tension of hard work was active, now suddenly shrivels. Men, whether they retire from secular or religious work, generally retire to the grave. No well man has a right to retire. The world was made for work. There remaineth a rest for the people of God, but it is in a sphere beyond the reach of telescopes. The military charge that decided one of the greatest battles of the ages—the battle of Waterloo—was not made until 8 o'clock in the evening, but some of you propose to go into camp at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

My subject next accosts those in the seventies and beyond. My word to them is congratulation. You have got nearly if not quite through. You have safely crossed the sea of life and are about to enter the harbor. You have fought at Gettysburg, and the war is over. Here and there a skirmish with the remaining sin of your own heart and the sin of the world, but I guess you are about done.

There may be some work for you yet on small or large scale. Bismarck, of Germany, vigorous in the eighties. The prime minister of England strong at 84. Haydn composing his oratorio, "The Creation," at 70 years of age. Isocrates doing some of his best work at 74. Plato busy thinking for all succeeding centuries at 84. William Blake at 67 learning Italian, so as to read Dante in the original. Lord Cockburn at 87 writing his best treatise. John Wesley stirring great audiences at 85. William C. Bryant, without spectacles, reading in my house "Thanatopsis" at 83 years of age.

Christian men and women in all departments serving God after becoming septuagenarians and octogenarians and nonagenarians, prove that there are possibilities of work for the aged, but I think you who are passed the seventies are near being through. How do you feel about it? You ought to be jubilant, because life is a tremendous struggle, and if you have got through respectably and usefully you ought to feel like people toward the close of a summer day seated on the rocks watching the sunset at Bar Harbor or Cape May or Lookout Mountain.

I am glad to say that most old Christians are cheerful. Daniel Webster visited John Adams a short time before his death and found him in very infirm health. He said to Mr. Adams: "I am glad to see you. I hope you are getting along pretty well?" The reply was: "Ah, sir, quite the contrary. I find I am a poor tenant occupying a house much shattered by time. It sways and trembles with every wind, and what is worse, sir, the landlord, as near as I can make out, does not intend to make any repairs."

Dr. Beman, after passing into the seventies, was asked by my friend, Rev. Dr. Spear, "Dr. Beman, how is your health now?" and he replied, "I have on me an incurable disease." "What is that?" asked my friend, and the septuagenarian replied, "Old age." Both of the old men I have mentioned intended their remarks for facetiousness, and old people have a right to be facetious. An aged woman sent for her physician and told him of her ailments, and the doctor said: "What would you have me do, madam? I cannot make you young again." She replied: "I know that, doctor. What I want you to do is to help me grow old a little longer."

The young have their troubles before them. The old have their troubles behind them. You have got about all out of this earth that there is in it. Be glad that you, an aged servant of God, are going to try another life and amid better surroundings. Stop looking back and look ahead. Oh, ye in the seventies, and the eighties, and the nineties, your best days are yet to come; your grandest associations are yet to be formed; your best eyesight is yet to be kindled; your best hearing is yet to be awakened; your greatest speed is yet to be traveled; your gladdest song is yet to be sung.

The most of your friends have gone over the border, and you are going to join them very soon. They are waiting for you. They are watching the golden snore to see you land. They are watching the shining gate to see you come through. They are standing by the throne to see you mount. What a glad hour when you drop the staff and take the scepter; when you quit the stiffened joints and become an immortal athlete! But hear! hear! a remark pertinent to all people whether in the twenties, the thirties, the forties, the fifties, the sixties, the seventies, or beyond. What we all need is to take the supernatural into our lives.

Do not let us depend on brain and muscle and nerve. We want a mighty supply of the supernatural. We want with us a divine force mightier than the waters and the tempests, and when the Lord took two steps on bestormed Galilee, putting one foot on the winds and the other on the waves, He proved Himself mightier than hurricane and billow. We want with us a divine force greater than the fires, and when the Lord cooled Nebuchadnezzar's furnace until Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego did not even have to fan themselves He proved Himself mightier than the fire.

We want a divine force stronger than wild beast, and when the Lord made Daniel a lion tamer He proved Himself stronger than the wrath of the jungles. There are so many diseases in the world we want with us a divine physician capable of combating ailments, and our Lord when on earth showed what He could do with catalepsy and paralysis and ophthalmia and dementia. Oh, take this supernatural into all your lives! How to get it? Just as you get anything you want—by application. If you want anything, you apply for it.

By prayer apply for the supernatural. Take it into your daily business. Many a man has been able to pay only 50 cents on the dollar, who if he had called in the supernatural could have paid 100 cents on the dollar. Why do 98 men out of 100 fail in business? Because there are not more than two men out of a hundred who take God into their worldly affairs. "Behind the great, unknown standeth God within the shadows keeping watch upon His own."

A man got up in a New York prayer meeting and said: "God is my partner. I did business without Him for twenty years and failed every two or three years. I have been doing business with Him for twenty years and have not failed once." Oh, take the supernatural into all your affairs! I had such an evidence of the goodness of God in temporal things when I entered active life I must testify. Called to preach at lovely Belleville, in New Jersey, I entered upon my work. But there stood the empty parsonage, and not a cent had I with which to furnish it. After preaching three or four weeks the officers of my church asked me if I did not want to take two or three weeks' vacation. I said "Yes," for I had preached about all I knew, but I feared they must be getting tired of me.

When I returned to the village after the brief vacation, they handed me the key of the parsonage and asked me if I did not want to go and look at it. Not suspecting anything had happened, I put the key into the parsonage door and opened it, and there was the hall completely furnished with carpet and pictures and hatrack, and I turned into the parlors, and they were furnished, the softest sofas I ever sat on, and into the study and found it furnished with book-cases, and I went to the bedrooms, and they were furnished, and into the pantry, and that was furnished with every culinary article, and the spiceboxes were filled, and a flour-barrel stood there ready to be opened, and I went down into the dining room, and the table was set and beautifully furnished, and into the kitchen, and the stove was full of fuel, and a match lay on the top of the stove, and all I had to do in starting housekeeping was to strike the match. God inspired the whole thing, and if I ever doubt His goodness, all up and down the world, call me an ingrate. I testify that I have been in many tight places, and God always got me out, and He will get you out of the tight places.

But the most of this audience will never reach the eighties, or the seventies, or the sixties, or the fifties, or the forties. He who passes into the forties has gone far beyond the average of human life. Amid the uncertainties take God through Jesus Christ as your present and eternal safety. The longest life is only a small fragment of the great eternity. We will all of us soon be there.

> Eternity! how near it rolls:
> Count the vast value of your souls.
> Beware and count the awful cost
> What they have gained whose souls are lost.

Two great Corsican families, the most powerful in the island, the Gavinis and the Casabincas, have just been reconciled after a political hostility of more than thirty years. During this entire period the politics of the island centered about the heads of these two houses.

Italy expends every year $96,000,000 for her soldiers, and less than $4,000,000 for schools.

Mexican Domestic Animals.

The ancient Mexican knew nothing of the use of beasts of burden. The llama was wild and seemingly undesirable for domestic purposes. From the bison, sheep and goat they derive little or no benefit. The dog has always been a favored animal with the Mexicans, and has been used as a beast of burden to carry their tents and draw their baggage, as among the savage Comanches of North America. In the days before Cortes and his conquering hosts invaded the Aztec Kingdom the natives kept only the small, dumb dog, which they fattened for the table. The Spaniards introduced horned cattle and horses, which subsequently roamed wild, and to this day vast herds and droves occupy the plains of Jalisco, Durango, Zacatecas and Chihuahua.—St. Louis Republic.

The Poultry Raisers' Rule of Ten.

Ten hens in a house that is ten feet square, with yards ten times the size of the house, is a rule to follow. Ten hens with one male is the correct mating, and ten eggs under a setting hen in winter, are enough. Ten weeks is long enough to keep a broiler before it goes to market, and a pair of ducks or fowls should weigh not over ten pounds. Ten cents per pound is the average price for fowls in market, and 10 cents should feed a hen one month.

Patents.

There are sixty-four countries where an invention can claim protection, or, rather, where patent fees may be paid. Sixteen of these are in Europe, eight in Africa, four in Asia, twenty-seven in America and nine in Oceanica. The total price of these sixty-four official scraps of paper amounts to the nice little sum of $14,550.

Verdi married young, winning a charming Italian girl, who made his home ideally perfect.

Ladies needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take Brown's Iron Bitters. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints, makes the Blood rich and pure.

Gets down to work—The pillow-maker.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

Rose diamonds are liable to explode.

Many persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. A splendid tonic for women and children.

Mistress of the situation—The servant girl

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes

---

An unostentatious gift—A loan.

The New Bread.

ROYAL unfermented bread, made without yeast, avoiding the decomposition produced in the flour by yeast or other baking powder; peptic, palatable and most healthful; may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

Can be made only with Royal Baking Powder.

Receipt for Making One Loaf.

ONE quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½x8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake at once. *Don't mix with milk.*

"A SUCCESS."

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Gentlemen:—I have suffered from catarrh for about five years and have tried several remedies without relief until I commenced to use Hall's Catarrh Cure last February. I must say that it is a **A SUCCESS,** the dropping in my throat disappeared entirely after the first bottle. It increased my appetite, so that I now weigh eight pounds more than my customary weight. I have recommended it to others and all who used it have been greatly relieved and speak highly of it. One of them was in my store yesterday and expressed his wish to peddle it this winter. Will you please let me know the lowest terms you could furnish it for, as I would like to keep it in stock. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, Yours respectfully,

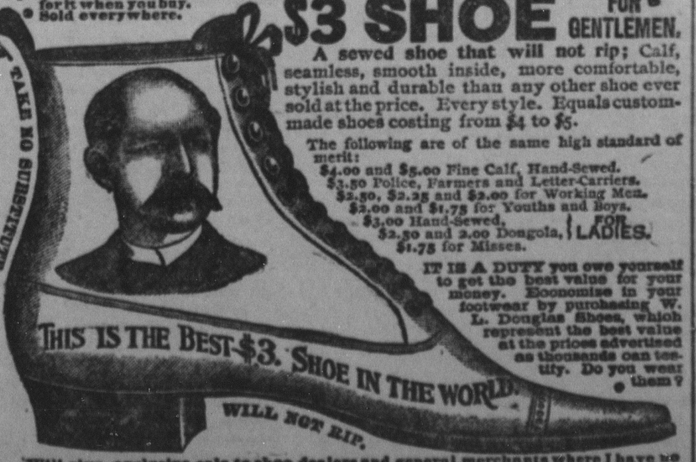
R. C. HAUSWEDELL,
Lake City, Minn.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 75c.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.



The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. FOR LADIES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

"August Flower"

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine.

ROOT, BARK AND BLOSSOM

The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Bragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Sample Free for stamps. AGENTS PAID WEEKLY SALARY. $1 box two months' supply | Sent by mail or at most druggists. 50c. "one month's supply | | Try It and Be Well. ROOT, BARK & BLOSSOM, Newark, N. J.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so-called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

HOME TACKS
YOU ALWAYS NEED 'EM.

SOME INSTANCES.
You pull curtain down quick, off it comes. *You need "Home Tacks."*
Gimp gets loose on chairs, etc. *You want "Home Tacks."*
Spring cleaning—you relay carpets. *You must have "Home Tacks."*

IN ANY HOME USES FOR TACKS.
You will always find just the right sized tacks for the purpose in a box of "*Home Tacks*"—packed in six apartments—a most convenient form.

Made solely by the Novelty Dept., Allen Tack Co'y'n. Warerooms.—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn. Factories.—Taunton, Mass. Fitchburg, Mass. Whitman, Mass. Quincy, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

HOME TACKS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.
Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by
JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

B N U 11

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
RIPANS TABULES
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 10c. Package (4 boxes), 30c. For free sample address
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 50 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Marie Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. Write quick. BRONARD, Phila. Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 16.

THE RACKET

Turn On The Light

We believe "The Racket" system of business will bear the closest examination. As U kno, one price to all, and that the lowest for spot cash, is the rule of the store.

....JUST NOW....

the old-time, long-winded con cerns are telling U "cotton has riz," but a broad smile steals across the face of Racket buyers, as they walk through their favorite store, and find piles of cottons plainly marked in common, everyday "figgers" at a less price than the same goods were last year.

.....JUST IN.....

2440 yards of Eclipse Dress Ginghams—a total eclipse of high prices in this line.

1032 yards of Fine Black Satine. It goes to U less than regular wholesale price.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Harry Bibighaus, salesman, was in town this week.

——Mr. Samuel Heckman, of Lock Haven, spent Sunday with friends in town.

——Mrs. Sallie Kline returned home Tuesday after a months' stay with friends in Tyrone.

——Will Thomas, of State College, spent several days this week with friends in town.

——Mr. George P. Rearick, of Spring Mills was a visitor at this office on Monday.

——Mr. Simon Harper and family spent Sunday with relatives in Rebersburg.

——Crawford, the genial deputy sheriff gave us a call, pleasant as usual.

——Mr. J. P. Hackenberg, of Milton, was a pleasant caller at this office Tuesday morning.

——Cyrus Brumgard, Millheim's tallest and best looking man, paid his respects to the REPORTER Tuesday.

——Mr. James McCormick, who was called east on account of the sickness and death of his mother, Mrs. Margaret McCormick, of Potters Mills, left on Friday last for his home in Warren, Ohio.

——Mrs. Philip Mersinger left on Friday last for her home in Joliet, Ill. Mrs. Mersinger came east over a month ago to pay a visit to her mother, Mrs. William McCormick, of Potters Mills, who was in delicate health, and finding her disease of a serious nature, her daughter remained with her till death called her home.

——Gov. Curtin looks in fair health consider ing his age, and can be seen on the streets of Bellefonte in spite of the inclement weather. His countless friends will be glad to learn this. The governor keeps himself posted on all that pertains to public affairs, and can tell a good joke with his old-time jollity.

Still Frozen.

Many hydrants are still frost bound—diggers find the ground frozen hard as stone from the surface down to the pipe, three feet. This difficulty leaves little hope of hydrants beginning to flow from a natural thaw, as such a depth of frost will not come out before the end of April, unless other means are resorted to.

Can Get Even.

The cave hotel was refused license last week. To get even, the proprietor might proceed to throw all the intoxicants down the throat of the cavern without needing the license required if it went down the ordinary guzzler's throat.

Bad Roads.

Although the snow has nearly all disappeared still the roads are next to impassable in many sections on account of the snow drifts which render it difficult for wagoning. The streams are bank full, but no serious harm has been done by high waters as yet.

Improved the Interior.

The interior of the Irvin House, at Lock Haven has been much improved recently, and is one of the best places at which to stop in that city. Mr. Caldwell is a prince of a landlord.

SUSPENSE OVER

THE NUMBER INCREASED BY SIX OVER LAST YEAR.

No Fight Made by the Temperance People.—The Number Granted—Eleven Applicants Refused.

Although no outward effort was made by the ever faithful temperance workers of this community to lessen the number of licenses granted it will no doubt be a disappointment to them to learn that the number this year is increased by six over that granted last year.

Judge Furst, Associates Riley and Faulkner, held argument and license court last week. A goodly portion of Tuesday and Wednesday was consumed in hearing applicants pro and con. The result of their deliberations was anounced Thursday morning. Following is a list of those granted.

W. L. Daggett, Bellefonte.
J. M. Neubaur, Bellefonte.
G. Haag, Bellefonte.
Garman & Bro, Bellefonte.
H. C. Yerger, Bellefonte.
John Anderson, Bellefonte, wholesale beer.
Geo. E. Leister, Philipsburg.
Richard Bowen, Philipsburg.
James Passmore, Philipsburg.
Wm. Parker, Philipsburg.
Martha Ashcroft, Philipsburg.
Fattersall Ingham, Philipsburg.
H. W. Buckingham, Philipsburg.
Simler & Slinger, Philipsburg.
Orin Vail, Philipsburg, wholesale.
Jones & Reidly, Philipsburg, wholesale beer.
Geo. Deim, Philipsburg, wholesale beer.
D. L. Bartges, Centre Hall.
Jacob L. DeHass, Howard.
W. S. Musser, Millheim.
Willis Weaver, Millheim.
Alois Kohlbecker, Milesburg.
W. W. Rishel, Coburn.
D. H. Ruhl, Spring Mills.
J. H. Odenkirk, Old Fort.
Henry Robb, Nittany Hall.
John G. Uzzle, Snow Shoe.
Mary C. Nolen, Snow Shoe.
Geo. Uzzle, Clarence.
W. R. Haines, Clarence, wholesale.
J. C. Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap, distellery.
N. W. Eckey, Woodward, distillery.
G. J. Woodring, Port Matilda.

THOSE REFUSED.

Out of the list of applicants the following named were refused:

Jesse Long, Penn Cave.
James A. Decker, Pine Grove.
Wm. H. McCausland, Philipsburg.
Joseph Lehman, Philipsburg, wholesale.
Jeffrey Hayes, Rush township.
John W. Pennington, Sandy Ridge.
Rose McCarty, Bellefonte.
John W. O'Conner, Eagleville.
James I. DeLong, Eagleville.
James Redding, Snow Shoe.
Wm. P. Brown, Snow Shoe.

The applications R. T. Comly and A. L. Nearhood were both withdrawn.

All the old licenses were granted by a unanimous vote of the court, while the following named new ones were granted by the votes of Associates Riley and Faulkner:

Orin Vail, Philipsburg, (wholesale.)
H. W. Buckingham, Philipsburg.
G. J. Woodring, Port Matilda.
H. C. Yerger, Bellefonte.
Geo. Uzzle, Snow Show.
Willis Weaver, Millheim.

Damage at Williamsport.

At 2.30 Monday morning, the ice gorge at Linden bridge broke away and passed down the river, leaving a trail of damage behind it. When the immense mass started it swept everything movable before it. Many boom piers were destroyed, occasioning damage that will require two weeks to repair. Two piers of the Market street bridge in Williamsport were partially torn to pieces, and traffic was at once ordered stopped by the county commissioners. Several of the other county bridges also suffered. One of the water mains supplying the western portion of the city was broken and the contents of the reservoir poured into the river, causing a shortage. Considerable quantities of timber and logs went adrift. The realization that the gorge had gone caused the people living near the river to breathe freer.

No Services.

There were no services in the Reformed church at this place on Sunday last on account of the absence of their pastor, Rev. Eisenberg, who filled a pulpit in the Reformed church at Lock Haven Sunday morning, afternoon and evening; his address in the afternoon being delivered in the German language.

Shipping Their Goods.

Our neighbor, Jacob Harpster, on Tuesday started his first installment of household goods for Montana with others to follow soon, and the family will be next to go to that distant country. Mr. Harpster is one of our oldest residents. He can, and will catch larger trout out there.

Full of Methodist Ministers.

Bellefonte is full of Methodist ministers this week, and good living is an every day affair—morning, noon and eve, for the preachers during their stay there. Families of all churches have shown open hospitality, and that's right.

DEATH OF JUDGE RHOADES.

His Illness Proved Fatal—Died at 2.30 Saturday Morning.

Daniel Rhoades, late one of the associate Judges of this county, died at his home in Bellefonte, on Saturday morning last. Judge Rhoades, a few months ago had a stroke of paralysis which prostrated him, and affected his speech and mind.

We knew the Judge intimately and shall ever remember him as one of our warmest friends. He was kind and genial almost to perfection and never willfully did a wrong act. He was an honest man, the noblest work of God.

His age was 71 years, 5 months and 16 days. He was born in Philadelphia. Lumbering, mining and railroading were different pursuits he engaged in during his residence in Centre county. A widow, three sons and a daughter survive him. The oldest is Edward K. Rhoads, a prosperous coal merchant of Bellefonte. The next oldest is Joseph J., assistant supervisor of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania railroad, with headquarters at Jamesburg, N. J. The third is Francis S., engaged with his brother E. K. in the coal offices in Bellefonte, and the youngest is Miss Rebecca N., who is at home.

His funeral took place Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence.

SNODGRASS-GAST.

Mr. Robert E. Snodgrass and Miss Margaret Gast United in Marriage.

On last Wednesday morning Rev. Dr. John A. Earnest, pastor of the Lutheran church, united in marriage Mr. Robert E. Snodgrass and Miss Margaret Gast, both of Mifflinburg, the ceremony taking place at 10 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Mr. J. D. S. Gast, one of the leading merchants of Mifflnburg. The bride is handsome, sociable, well educated and an accomplished housekeeper, having had charge of her father's house for a number of years. The groom is a young man of irreproachable character, a live business man, connected with the S. W. Snodgrass Hardware house.

Refreshments were served after the ceremony and at 11.30 the bridal party left for a week's sojourn in Washington, Baltimore and elsewhere.

Many handsome and costly presents were received by the bride.

Margaret was a frequent visitor in Centre Hall and has many friends here who wish for her a life of prosperity and happiness.

A Rare Treat.

The celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Reformed church, on last Sunday evening was well attended, and the exercises were a rare treat in the way of literary entertainment. Miss Irvin, sister of Mrs. Rev. Eisenberg of this place, who has recently returned from Japan, where she has been engaged in mission work for several years, delighted the audience with a description of "Life in Japan," which was given in an easy and pleasing manner. Several recitations were beautifully rendered by the children and members of the society. The music by the choir was appropriate for the occasion and well rendered.

A Reformed Pastor Visited.

The Reformed congregation at Lock Haven, Rev. G. W. Gearhart pastor, had a very pleasant affair at the parsonage, on Friday evening, 10th. The pastor is about to leave, and as a testimonial of their esteem the choir, led by D. K. Miller, formerly of Jacksonville, and the Ladie's Mite Society, presented the retiring pastor with a costly rocker and a silver pitcher. The members generally were in attendance. Mr. D. K. Miller delivered the presentation address in very happy style and in good language, his remarks were touching and in every sense appropriate.

Will Move to Port Treverton.

Rev. S. E. Davis, the former pastor of the Evangelical church of this place and who was appointed to the charge at Port Treverton a short distance below Selinsgrove, left this place on Tuesday with his family for his new charge. Rev. Davis was very much liked by his congregation in this place, and all will be sorry to have him leave. Rev. Davis will be succeeded by Rev. C. H. Goodling.

Fire at Tyrone.

Tuesday morning's fire totally destroyed the large farme building at corner of Tenth street and Logan avenue, owned by Guido C. Boecking, and occupied by P. A. Reed, grocery store; D. T. Kennedy, Tyrone steam laundry, and T. J. Cutler and family who resided on the second floor.

Two Hours Late.

Tuesday evening's passenger train was delayed over two hours, by the engine breaking down at Mifflinburg, and an extra had to be summoned from Sunbury before the train could proceed.

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the same time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

TEACHERS' LOCAL INSTITUTE.

Programme of the Teachers' Institute to Be Held on the 17th and 18th.

The Teachers' Local Institute which is to be held on Friday and Saturday of this week will be held in the basement of the Evangelical church. It will be composed of the teachers of the districts of Centre Hall, Potter, Gregg, and Harris. The following is the programme: Friday evening: "Opening Address," Prof. Chriswell; "Psychology," Hiram Grove; "How to Secure Attendance," Miss Maggie Hannah; "Address," Rev. W. E. Fischer; "Incentives to Study," John H. Keller. Saturday forenoon: "Literature in Schools," Prof. C. R. Neff; "Power of Kindness," Miss Grace Durst; "Address," Dr. D. M. Wolf; "School Punishment," Peter Leitzel; "How to Secure and Hold Attention," Miss Gertrude Spangler; "Address," Rev. S. H. Eisenberg; "How to Teach Spelling," Miss Mary Guise. Saturday afternoon: "Should the School Term Be Lengthened," R. U. Bitner; "District Association," Prof. H. C. Rothrock; "Who Should Pay the Janitor?" James Gregg; "Cleanliness in the School Room," Miss Mary McClellan; "Regulation of Teacher's Salary," John Miller; "Method of Teaching Composition," Harry Frantz; "Address," Rev. H. C. Baskerville; "How Should a School Room Be Heated?" Miss Ada Goodhart.

New Mode of Stamping.

The Pennsylvania company is about to discard the old method of stamping tickets with ink and will punch the year and day clear through the ticket by means of powerful stensils. This is done to keep scalpers and others from altering the date and thus extending the limit of mileage books and excursion tickets The new method was put in practice this week. The orders state that all tickets are to be stamped as prescribed. When one thinks of the thousands of special excursion tickets sold on July 4 and other occasions, the work devolving upon the agent may be imagined. A peculiar feature is that the month does not appear. Everything is reckoned in days of the year, "20th, 43d or 251st," as the case may be. Following the day stamp is the final figure of the year, "3" remaining until next January.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's

Indulged in a War Dance.

On Monday evening this end of town was disturbed from its peaceful slumber by a racket and howl which kept up for near an hour. Several boys, a la Indian, indulged in a dance in front of the bank building, which no doubt was pleasurable to them but grated hard on the nerves of their enforced hearers. From the sentiment expressed the next morning by the boro officials, the next time the boys let off a similar racket they will be waltzed down to the lockup, and there allowed to work the music from their feet in that luxuriously furnished building.

On the Sick List.

Mrs. Richard, the aged mother of our townsman, Moses Richard, is quite ill, old age having much to do with it.

Father Michael Willow, of our town is also quite ill, and not improving.

James McClenahan, also of this place has been in poor health for a number of weeks and has not left the house for two months.

Jerry Snavely, of near Centre Hill, was down with a severe attack of pneumonia, and is not improving very rapidly.

Sorely Afflicted.

The family of Noah Hoy, on the mountain farm above Centre Hall, has been afflicted by sickness and death. On Sunday last one of the sons died, from a sudden attack of croup and soon after four other children were prostrated from the same disease, and have been seriously ill.

Where He Will Preach.

Preaching at Farmers Mills Sunday, March 19th, at 10 a. m., at Spring Mills at 2 p. m. and at Georges Valley at 7 p. m. W. E. FISCHER.

Purchased the Rishel Farm.

Esq. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, was the purchaser of the Daniel Rishel farm in Miles, which was sold by the sheriff last Saturday.

Will be Held at Mazeppa.

The Northern Conference of the Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania, will be held at Mazeppa, Union county, April 25-27.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Samuel Young Struck By an Engine at Milesburg.—Death of an Esteemed Lady.

Samuel Young is the name of a carpenter employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to do repairing at the various stations along the Bald Eagle branch. On Thursday he was doing some repairing in and around the station at Milesburg. At 12.30 o'clock when waddle's freight came in he was standing on the track or attempted to cross in front of the engine. The iron horse struck him and threw him on the pilot. The engine was stopped as soon as possible and, at first, it was thought that he was dead. He was, however, brought to Bellefonte and taken off at the freight depot where he was made as comfortable as possible. Dr. George F. Harris was sent for, and after a careful examination it was found that the head of the unfortunate man received a deep cut over the left ear which was about six inches long. The doctor put twelve stitches in this wound and dressed several others on the top of his head. He was also badly bruised about the ankles and elbows but no bones were broken. He has a family living at Northwood, near Tyrone, and was taken there by the 5.20 train.

Died at Greenbrier.

On February 6th, at Greenbriar, Christena Krader, aged 75 years, 3 months and 22 days.

The funeral took place Friday, February 10th, interment being made in Heckman's cemetery, her pastor Rev. Wolf, of Aaronsburg, officiating. The pall bearers were, Jacob Breon, Jacob Sanders, Jacob Kerstatter and Jacob Gentzel.

There are seven children living to mourn the loss of a dear and beloved mother, one having passed away in its early youth.

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep.
It was hard to yield her to death's dread command;
We have heretofore been an unbroken band.
We know the Lord gave; He has taken His own,
A pearl in God's casket, to dwell near His throne.
While we miss her so much, her lot can't be told,
She is walking the streets of jasper and gold;
While we mourn her as dead, she speaks to us all;
Be ready to go when the Master doth call:
Peaceful be thy silent slumber,
Peaceful in thy grave so low;
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our sorrows know.
Yet again we hope to meet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed.
A precious one from us is gone,
A voice we loved is still.

A FRIEND.

Horses and Electricity.

Horses are not in demand any longer for street car service, electricity having displaced them. Centre county horses years ago were shipped out constantly by car loads, purchased by dealers for the city street car service, but now a horse dealer is not seen at all any more, while at one time the country was full of them. In consequence of this horses are down in price; and such as once brought $150 and $175 can now be bought for $75 to $100, and not ready sale at that. Thus do times change.—Electricity is raised out of the air and horses were raised on oats, corn and grass.

Entitled to Two Votes.

David Reynolds cast his vote at two polling places. He pays school taxes in Reynoldsville, and, therefore is alowed by law to vote in Reynoldsville for school directors or for anything else that is brought before the people pertaining to school matters. He is not allowed by law to vote for anything else in the borough. Being a resident of Winslow township, he also has the privilege of voting for everything brought before the voters of the township excepting school directors or other matters pertaining to schools.

Will Reduce the Rate.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania railroad company will in the near future adopt the two cent rate on all its branches and this will do away with the excursion round trip tickets. There will be but one style of tickets sold and they will be unlimited as to time.

Beginning to Ship.

Huyett, Meyer & Boozer are beginning to ship their celebrated corn planter to many counties, in large numbers. They are also finding good sale for other implements manufactured by them.

Three at a Time.

The Philipsburg *Journal* is authority for the statement that triplets, all of the feminine gender, were born on Monday to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lewis, of that place. Mother and babies are doing well.

Licenses Granted.

Six licenses were granted by the associates overruling Judge Furst, who was opposed to the same.

Union County Deaths.

At Buffalo X Roads, on March 3rd, Mrs. Cyrus Deiffenderfer, aged 36 years, 11 months and 21 days.

At Greenville, Pa., on February 10, Thomas M. Renzer, formerly of Hartley township, Union county, aged 70 years, 5 months and 18 days.

In Lewisburg, March 7th, C. W. Schaffle, aged 72 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Near Mazeppa, March 1st, Joseph Kleckner, aged 68 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Spring Mills Select School.

Dr. D. M. Wolf's select school, at Spring Mills, will open for the spring term, Monday, April 10th. Those wishing to attend should nofify Prof. Wolf as soon as possible, as the number received may be limited.
mar16-2t

Re-organized.

Georges Valley Lutheran Sabbath school reorganized on March 12th, and elected the following officers:

C. E. Royer, superintendent; H. M. Cain, assistant superintendent; Joseph A. Wagner, secretary; Annie Vanada and Sadie Finkle, librarians; J. D. Wagner, Pres.; J. P. Heckman, treasurer.

Saw Mill for Sale.

Shingle mill, Lath mill, six head of horses and mules, lumber wagons, chains, etc., will be offered at private sale. Address,

HUYETT & MEYER,
Centre Hall.

For Sale.

The well-known Red mill property, one mile south-east of Centre Hill, will be sold on reasonable terms, or in exchange for farm property.
mar23t GEO. M. HARTER.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	70
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	9

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Carmans.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 16, Andrew Harter, near Coburn, horses, cows, wagons, sleds, reaper and mower, Deering self-binder, and all kinds of other implements, and household goods.

MARCH 17.—D. C. Keller, 3 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, sheep, farm implements, wagons, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 18.—William Goodhart, at Farmers Mills, at 10 o'clock, horses, cattle sheep, farm implements, binder, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21.—M. S. Hettinger, at Farmers Mills, horse, cows, implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 22.—E. M. Huyett, at Spring Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, wagons, household goods, etc.

MARCH 23.—John H. Odenkirk, at Old Fort hotel, at 1 o'clock, 6 horses, cows, 10 head sheep, binder, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc.

March 23.—F. W. Weber, Boalsburg, at 1 o'clock a lot of new furniture, and fine wall paper.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Leister, at Spruceton, at 1 o'clock, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27.—Adam Krumrine, at Tusseyville, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, etc

MARCH 28.—William Scholl, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 31.—D. F. Wieland, at 10 o'clock, Linden Hall, 3 head horses, 4 cows, 57 sheep, 8 hogs, farm implements and wagons, household goods, etc.

April 1.—Jacob Harpster, Centre Hall, at 1 o'clock, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and other household goods.

MARCH 30, Mrs J. Hanna, 2½ miles southwest of Spring Mills, horses, cows, young reaper wagons, and other farming implements, and household goods.